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EEC Criticized Over Lack of Third World Aid

BK2803040290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 28 Mar 90

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Suva, March 28 (AFP)—The European Economic Community (EEC) is not responding to the needs of Third World states as it should, Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara told the opening session of an international conference here Wednesday [28 March]. He said the EEC appeared to operate with a "maximum degree of mistrust and inflexibility."

Ratu Mara was addressing ministers of the EEC and the 68-member African, Pacific and Caribbean (ACP) group of nations who are here to decide on the allocation of 13.2 billion dollars in aid under the Lome IV Convention.

The conference represented a major return to the international stage for Fiji nearly three years after two military coups overthrew the South Pacific island nation's elected government.

Coup leader Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, in civilian clothes, watched from the sidelines as the interim civilian government turned on a traditional opening ceremony in downtown Suva.

Security was low-key at the opening of the EEC-ACP talks, which followed a two-day meeting of the ACP council of ministers here. Journalists kept out of Fiji since the coups were welcomed on condition they report only on the conference.

Ratu Mara told the gathering at the Marist Brothers High School that the Lome trade and aid conventions had not lived up to the full expectations of the Third World. "At the end of the day, we of the ACP group feel that the EEC has not been as responsive to our needs as they could be."

He cited several concerns including trade, saying the ACP share of Europe's trade had continued to decline despite Lome convention promises of almost free access for all ACP products.

"The new convention provides substantial improvements under the trade arrangements, especially in areas of rules of origin, access for agricultural products and fishery products," Ratu Mara said. "But if these areas are not met with enlightened implementation, then the provisions are just a collection of words for posterity."

He said the current EEC aid administration was cumbersome, archaic and time consuming, defeating its very purpose. Ratu Mara cited the example of the South Pacific applied Geoscience Commission which, in 1986, had been allocated six million U.S. dollars under Lome III. It was not until March 1989 that the financing agreement was signed and not until March this year that the first expenditure proposal was approved.

The Fijian leader said the EEC needed to improve the quality of delivery of its various programes of support. "So far, it stands out as a donor willing to be of assistance to national and regional projects but with what appears to be a maximum degree of distrust and inflexibility." He called for the setting up of a committee to look at procedures for streamlining aid, adding, "aid delayed is aid denied."

Ratu Mara said the ACP was also concerned with the implications of the single European market in 1992.

The president of the ACP, Suriname's Wilfried Grep, also criticised the EEC, especially on trade access and the way preferential margins on some ACP products had been eroded through concessions granted to third countries. He said most ACP countries had heavy debt service ratios which constitute a sizeable drain on development resources.

The ACP will be asking at the conference that ACP debts with the EEC be reclassified as special loans, Mr. Grep said.

He noted that the bilateral debts of some member states had been cancelled by the donor nations, adding, "these efforts have been greatly appreciated by those states concerned and the international community".

The president of the EEC side, Ireland's Sean Calleary, said the single market was a source of growth and trade, including for the ACP. "It shall not involve any watering down of the commitments we have entered into with our ACP partners," he said.

He referred to the changing events in Eastern Europe which have made some ACP members worried that aid would go there rather than to the Third World. "We want to state clearly and unequivocally that our relations with eastern and central Europe and the developing countries are complementary and not mutually exclusive, supportive and not competitive," Mr. Calleary said.

Japan

Kaifu Continues Talks on SII Issues 29 Mar

OW2903151690 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] On the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law, which has been a focal point at Japan-U.S. Structural Impediments Initiative [SII] talks, the government has firmed plans to make a sweeping review of the law by excluding the big cities. Meanwhile, former Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru, chairman of the Takeshita faction of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], has clarified his view that the government should present a clear figure concerning the increased investments in public works which the United States has sought. Thus, the adjustment of views on the SII issues within the government and the LDP is under way.

With the government scheduled to complete the preparation of an interim report on Japan-U.S. SII talks by 2 April, working-level officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Finance Ministry, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], who recently visited the United States for unofficial talks, gathered today at the prime minister's residence to analyze U.S. and other reaction. They held in-depth discussions on drawing up a final draft interim report of the Japanese Government.

Finance Minister Hashimoto called at the prime minister's residence this morning, and MITI Minister Muto and Foreign Minister Nakayama called at the prime minister's residence in the afternoon to consult with Prime Minister Kaifu about issues concerning the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law and the increased investments in public works.

On how to deal with the law, which has been a focal point at the Japan-U.S. SII talks, a government source said that the government has firmed up plans to make a sweeping review of the law, in effect abolishing it by excluding the enforcement of the law in big cities and other cities designated under government ordinance; regulations stipulated in the law will basically remain intact.

On the issue of increasing investments in public works, which has been another focal point at the Japan-U.S. SII talks, former Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru, chairman of the Takeshita faction, speaking at a general meeting of the faction held today, said: It is difficult for Japan to increase spending on public works up to 10 percent of GNP as requested by the United States. However, I think it might be necessary to increase it to a level of about eight percent. The Finance Ministry says that it is inappropriate to indicate any specific figures concerning the percentage. However, it would be good if the government raised the 6.7 percent of GNP for public works in the 1990 budget to about eight percent and presented the figure to the U.S. side to obtain its understanding. If the government plans to publish the budget in July or August when a preliminary request is made, then why does the government not publish the budget now? Thus, former Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru made clear his view that efforts should be made to settle the SII issues.

U.S. Pressure on Public Works Spending Rejected

OW2903153190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The Finance Ministry reiterated Thursday that the Japanese Government will not specify the scale of planned expansion of its public works spending despite repeated U.S. demands to do so. A top-ranking ministry official said it is "absolutely impossible" for the government to specify a target for its public works spending.

"To specify the scale would amount to U.S. interference in drawing up Japan's budget", he said. The U.S. Government has called on Japan to increase its public works spending to 10 percent of its gross national product (GNP) at the bilateral trade talks known as the structural impediments initiative (SII).

The officical, who requested anonymity, said the Japanese Government will prepare its proposals for an interim report on structural impediments by April 2.

The two countries are scheduled to hold their fourth round of SII talks in Washington on that date, the last talks before they submit the mid-April interim report.

Finance Ministry Sees Tough G-7 Negotiations

OW2903140790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—A senior Ministry of Finance (MOF) official indicated Thursday the ministry expects a tough time for its negotiators at the Group of Seven (G-7) meeting in Paris on April 7. The official said policy coordination aimed at stabilizing exchange rates by finance ministers and central bankers from major advanced nations will require long hours of talks.

Ministry sources said Japan wants its G-7 partners from the United States, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada to reaffirm efforts to stem further rises in the dollar, but that the U.S. appears to be emphasizing the curbing of inflation and allowing the dollar to rise.

The official also said Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is likely to be able attend the next G-7 meeting. Hashimoto's attendance has not been finalized because of Japan's Diet schedule, he said.

Minister Indicates SII Report Taking Shape

OW3003035390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—International Trade and Industry [MITI] Minister Kabun Muto indicated Friday that Japan's draft report on the structural impediments initiative (SII) talks with the United States is already taking shape. He said an interim report on the SII, expected to be released in mid-April, is likely to include at least the "framework" of what will be the final outcome of the talks.

The SII is aimed at removing internal barriers to trade and investment.

Muto told a press conference following a cabinet meeting that the Japanese draft should help persuade the U.S. trade representative's (USTR) office not to name other target products for bilateral negotiations under the so-called "Super 301" clause of the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act.

Japanese and U.S. negotiators are scheduled to meet in Washington on Monday and Tuesday for the fourth round of SII talks, and are expected to produce the interim report on their progress immediately after the meeting.

USTR Carla Hills is expected to single out in a report to Congress in late April some new fields subject to possible retaliation under Super 301 for their closure to foreign products. Muto said he will make every effort to avoid the USTR's naming other fields for Super 301 negotiations.

The two countries have been under negotiations for nearly a year over U.S. access to Japan's markets for supercomputers, satellites, and forest products since Hills singled them out as Super 301 targets last year.

The two sides recently reached an agreement over supercomputers, but remain split over the other two items.

Muto refused to comment on debate in the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party over proposals concerning the Large- Scale Retail Stores Law that Japan will put on the SII negotiation table next week.

Politicians Continue Last-Ditch Efforts on SII

OW3003064390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—Top politicians from both the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) continued their last-ditch efforts on Friday to work out Japan's response to U.S. demands on removal of structural impediments to trade and investment. At a meeting following a regular cabinet session Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu consulted with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto separately about an interim report to be drawn up in early April for eliminating Japanese structural impediments.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Nobuo Ishihara attended both meetings.

Nakayama told reporters after the meeting that the talks were held to prepare for the fourth round of structural impediment initiative (SII) talks between the two countries, slated for April 2-3 in Washington. Sakamoto said the government wants to reach a bilateral accord as soon as possible.

The LDP decided in an Executive Council meeting to leave the handling of the issue up to its top four executives, party officials said. Toshio Yamaguchi, chairman of LDP's Special Committee on Economic Adjustment, urged Kaifu to deal cautiously with the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law, which protects small- and medium-sized shopowners, one of the main bases of support for the LDP. The United States is demanding abolition of the law.

A group of LDP Diet members elected from major urban centers adopted a resolution calling on the government not to revise the law.

Local Governments Mixed on Retail Law Revision

OW2903183890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Close to a quarter of the 44 prefectural and municipal governments placing voluntary curbs on the opening of branches of large retail stores are considering some relaxation of such curbs, a KYODO news service survey shows. However, nearly half of the 44 local governments declined comment out of consideration for local small merchants' organizations.

KYODO sent a questionnaire to the heads of the 16 prefectural governments and 28 municipal governments inquiring about their voluntary curbs.

The heads of two prefectural governments, including Nagasaki, and eight municipal governments, including Nagano, replied that they would like to maintain their present curbs.

By contrast, the heads of nine municipal governments, including Shizuoka, said they would review their own curbs. The mayor of Shizuoka, which places strict curbs on capital outside the prefecture, said irrespective of Japan-U.S. consultations the time has come for the city to reassess the current restraints.

The heads of 19 local governments said they are in no position to answer the question before national government policy is decided.

The mayor of Tokushima said the city has no voluntary curbs, but that if the large-scale retail stores law is abolished, it would be obliged to impose some.

The heads of five of the 44 local governments called for a revision of the law so that it would clarify the restraint. Among the five heads are the mayors of Fukui and Tsu.

The heads of 14, or more than a third of the 44 governments, objected to a revision of the law itself and called for an eased implementation of it. The 14 heads comprised six governors and eight mayors.

Ten other prefectural governors, including the governor of Tokyo, and eight other mayors refused to answer, claiming that this was a question of diplomacy.

Central Bank Said Worried About Inflation

OW2903141590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The Bank of Japan will urge the country's major commercial banks to substantially curb growth in additional lending in the April-June period, central bank sources said Thursday. The central bank action is aimed at easing inflationary pressure from excessive liquidity, the sources said.

The plan calls for a cut of 16.7 percent, or 565.9 billion yen, in fresh loans by these "city" banks from year-ago levels. As a result, the additional bank loans to be carried out during the coming three-month period amounted to 2,829 billion yen.

The planned cutback in new loans compared with a 14.7 percent restraint in loans in the preceding January-March period, sources said.

In a similar move, the Japanese central bank, worried about the increasing potential for inflation, raised its official discount rate March 20 by a full percentage point to 5.25 percent, effective the same day. The tighter "window guidance" is due to be announced to the banks Friday in the form of formal notice by the central bank through its policy-setting board, which is to meet the same day, the sources said.

The curb on commercial bank lending marks the biggest in 10 years. It follows a cut of as much as 17.2 percent in the April-June period of 1980, after the so-called second oil crisis.

The central bank also urged private banks to reduce loans linked to speculative investment on land and other real estate, the sources added.

Ministry Checks Investment in U.S. Securities

OW2903141490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The Finance Ministry has asked financial institutions to explain their investments in dollar-denominated securities, apparently in an effort to exercise pressure on their active dollar purchase, ministry sources said Thursday.

Portfolio managers at several institutional investors such as life insurance firms and trust banks were asked to describe their investment activity and their plans regarding dollar-denominated stocks and bonds, the sources said.

Though the ministry described the hearing as a "regular investigation at the end of the fiscal year," some institutions said the ministry implicitly pressed them to refrain from investing in dollar-denominated securities.

Unabated investment by Japan's institutions in U.S. securities is believed to be among factors working behind the recent rapid rise in the dollar's value against the yen.

Forum Created To Study Investment in PRC

OW2903075590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0615 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—An organization to promote investment in China and help settle problems in Sino-Japanese trade was inaugurated Thursday by a group of Japanese corporations. The creation of the Japan-China Investment Promotion Organization was agreed last April when Chinese Premier Li Peng visited Japan and talked with then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

It was originally scheduled to be set up last June, but the military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators at Beijing's Tiananmen Square caused a postponement. The new investment-promoting forum is comprised of 120 Japanese business organizations, including trading houses, finance and manufacturing firms.

Kisaburo Ikeura, chairman of the Industrial Bank of Japan, heads the new organization, while Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto serves as its special adviser.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) hopes the organization will take the initiative in promoting private-level investment in China and improving Sino-Japanese economic relations, ministry officials said.

China is expected to establish a similar organization on its part, probably next month.

Japanese Envoy to USSR on Territorial Dispute

OW2803215590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 28 KYODO—Instability in the Soviet Union arising from secessionist movements in the three Baltic states is hindering the process of resolving Japan's territorial dispute with Moscow, Toshiaki Muto, Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, said Wednesday. Muto, in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said that he cannot tell when Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will be able to visit Japan under the present conditions in the Soviet Union.

Muto noted that Shevardnadze is not only foreign minister but also a party Politburo member in charge of domestic issues. Shevardnadze had originally been expected to come in March.

The envoy said the current Soviet preoccupation with breakaway Lithuania, and similarly minded Estonia and Latvia, is distracting Moscow's attention from the need to resolve its dispute with Tokyo over four islands off Hokkaido seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Muto also said it might be difficult for President Mikhail Gorbachev to present a drastic new policy on Japan-Soviet relations during his planned visit to Japan next year. He said he has a personal impression that Moscow has not yet started to draw up a new policy on Tokyo-Moscow relations.

"As long as the Lithuanian problem persists, it remains a minus for a resolution to the northern territories (dispute)," said Muto, who is in Tokyo for a meeting of ambassadors to the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Foreign Ministry officials explained that Japan neither formally recognized nor objected to the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union after World War II.

Commenting on Japan's response to Soviet disarmament and arms control initiatives in the Asia-Pacific region, Muto stressed that the strategic situation here is not a carbon copy of that in Europe. He said that since the Soviets had engaged in an excessive military buildup in the first place, it is out of place for them to call now for naval cuts by Japan and the United States.

The Soviets should first unilaterally reduce their Far Eastern forces to their former levels before "a path may be opened a bit," he said.

The envoy's remarks were an apparant allusion to the prospect of Japan's responding more positively to repeated Soviet regional confidence-building proposals.

TASS Chief Predicts Communist Party Split

OW3003135790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—The president of TASS, the official Soviet news agency, predicted Friday that the Soviet Communist Party will inevitably split and that radicals in the party will form a new political group after its congress in July. In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Leonid Kravchenko also indicated that Yegor Ligachev, the most prominent conservative in the Politburo, will be removed from his post at the congress, saying his political life is nearing its final stage.

Kravchenko said the power dynamics in the party are much more complicated than reported, adding that there are three groups in both the conservative and the radical camps. He predicted a severe confrontation among them.

The 28th party congress will open on July 2 and elect members of the party's policy-making Central Committee for the first time in four years. The radical reformists are expected to break away from the party and set up a new entity after the power structure in the committee is determined. If the radicals in each Soviet republic can be persuaded to join the new party, its membership will swell, Kravchenko said.

The news agency chief said it will be difficult for Ligachev to be among the deputies at the scheduled party congress because they are named through direct elections by party members.

Kravchenko arrived in Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and will leave for Moscow on Saturday.

USSR 'Sincerely Hopes' To Improve Ties

OW2903153390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1432 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama has said in a meeting with the head of the Soviet official news agency that the two countries should solve their territorial dispute with "wisdom," Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday. The officials, briefing reporters on a meeting held Wednesday between Nakayama and TASS President Leonid Kravchenko, quoted Nakayama as expressing his strong hope for a true improvement in relations between Tokyo and Moscow.

Nakayama reportedly emphasized that the most important factor in achieving that goal is the territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido that were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II. Nakayama said the territorial issue "should be solved through the wisdom of both sides," according to the officials.

The foreign minister's reference to the importance of mutual wisdom echoed the words of former ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Shintaro Abe in a meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15.

Kravchenko replied that through the reciprocal enhancement of mutual understanding and trust, even difficult issues would be more easily solved, the officials said.

Japanese officials said, however, that they do not view the statement as indicating the territorial issue would necessarily be resolved in Japan's favor. Japan has demanded the unconditional return of the four islands as a precondition to concluding a peace treaty with Moscow and entering into full-fledged economic ties.

Kravchenko, in a press conference in Tokyo on March 23, called Japan's persistent territorial claims "a broken record" and said they are an unproductive way to achieve a solution to the issue.

Turning to the topic of the breakaway Soviet Republic of Lithuania, Nakayama expressed Japan's desire to see the issue of independence of the Baltic state solved "through peaceful and constructive discussions" between the two parties, the officials said.

Kravchenko echoed Nakayama's sentiment and said it is unlikely that the Soviet Government would resort to military force to solve the issue.

He conveyed to Nakayama a message from "the Soviet leadership" that Moscow sincerely hopes to improve relations with Japan.

NATO Membership for Reunited Germany Supported

OW2903074390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Japan stands behind West Germany's intention to keep a reunited Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) rather than opt for neutrality, the Japanese ambassadors to East and West Germany said in an interview with KYODO news service on Thursday. "It's only natural," said Hirokazu Arai, Japan's envoy to East Germany. "Japan views the prospect favorably and hopes to see the issue resolved along those lines," he added.

Keizo Kimura, ambassador to West Germany, said West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, backed by his allies in the West, is confident that his country's position will eventually prevail.

Arai joined Kimura in predicting that the Soviet Union's bid to see a reunited Germany embrace neutrality will eventually fail, while certain accommodations are likely to be reached at the two-plus-four negotiations on the issue set for late April.

The talks are to be attended by the foreign ministers of the two Germanies and the victorious powers of 1945—Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials revealed that Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told U.S. President George Bush in their summit meeting earlier this month that Japan supports the U.S. position on a reunited Germany's membership in NATO. Disputing widespread apprehension over the prospect of a hegemonous Germany, Arai paraphrased Kohl's recent assurances that his country aims at a Europeanized Germany, not a Germanized Europe.

Kohl has also stressed that German unification will take place within the overall context of the planned integration in 1992 of the European Community (EC) in a "synchronized" manner, he said.

As far as Japan is concerned, Arai said, an economically strong Germany should help to protect Japan's interests in pursuing free trade with EC following its market integration.

The two envoys shared the view that monetary union between the two German states is likely to occur by June or July, while reunification of the two states will likely take place next year or the following year. Kohl is anxious to see German reunification precede EC integration in 1992, Kimura said.

Arai said part of the drive to accelerate the monetary union process is that East Germans want to obtain West German marks at the proposed bargain rates by the summer travel season.

The Japanese envoys are temporarily at home to attend a meeting of Japanese ambassadors to Europe.

Kaifu Tells EC Official SII Good for Europe

OW3003065090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told a vice president of the European Community (EC) Commission on Friday that Japan's trade negotiations with the United States will also work to the advantage of the EC. Kaifu said Japan is putting emphasis on the interests of consumers in its approach to structural impediments initiative (SII) talks with the U.S. on removing barriers to trade and investment.

"The results will affect not only the United States but also EC member countries," Kaifu told Frans Andriessen in the 30-minute meeting. Andriessen said the EC attaches great importance to bilateral ministerial talks slated for Paris in May.

The talks are expected to cover bilateral economic relations as well as the "global partnership" between Japan and the EC. Kaifu said he hopes the meeting will yield meaningful results.

Andriessen arrived in Japan on Thursday after visits to Hong Kong and South Korea, where he inaugurated the first EC delegation office. His visit to Japan, ending Saturday, includes meetings with Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Tomio Yamamoto.

EC Urges Concrete Results at Ministerial Talks

OW2903154890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1501 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—European Community President Frans Andriessen on Thursday called for the achievement of "concrete results" with regard to trade problems between Japan and the EC when the two sides meet for ministerial talks next May in Paris. Andriessen, who arrived in Japan earlier in the day on an informal visit, made the remarks in a meeting and separate working dinner with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama at the Iikura Guest House.

Andriessen, eluding to the EC's hopes to see Japan's markets opened wider to goods and services from the 12-nation community, was quoted as saying preparations should be put in place so that the upcoming ministerial talks will produce "concrete and visibly discernible results."

Nakayama shared the EC official's hopes, but also took the opportunity to drum home Japan's desire to see country-by-country import quotas on Japanese car exports lifted in keeping with the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), officials said.

Officials said the two sides have agreed in principle to hold the ministerial talks in Paris in late May just before a meeting there of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on May 30-31.

Andriessen, who is in Japan following a visit to South Korea to inaugurate the first EC delegation office there, will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Friday. He also plans talks with Tomio Yamamoto, minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and Kabun Muto, minister of international trade and industry.

French Electronics Instrument Maker Acquired

OW2903183490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1315 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—Advantest Co., a Tokyo electric measuring instrument maker, Thursday announced the acquisition of Giga Instrumentation S.A., a French maker of electronic measuring instruments based in Les Ulis.

The takeover price is about 2 billion yen. The French company, capitalized at 13 million francs, is manufacturing mainly microwave measuring instruments. The firm, which has a workforce of about 70 members, chalks up about 45 million francs in annual sales.

Giga is the third overseas production and sales base of Advantest. The two other bases are located in the United States and South Korea.

Discount Bonds To Help Reduce Mexican Debt

OW2903141290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The Finance Ministry said Thursday it has issued 30-year very long-term discount bonds in a bid to help reduce Mexico's multibillion dollar debt. Mexico will issue government bonds backed by the Japanese bonds and swap them for debts owed to commercial banks as securities.

The new bonds bear a face value of 36,587.4 million yen and an interest rate of 6.153 percent per annum. The maturity date is set on December 31, 2019. The ministry has decided to issue bonds denominated in yen, not dollars as usual, due to calls by Japanese creditors who fear that the yen basis value of the bonds, if denominated in dollars, might be reduced due to fluctuations in the foreign-exchange market.

The move came in the wake of a Mexican request in early March to issue such bonds to cut the nation's 93.6-billion-dollar debt. The 30-year term is the longest for a Japanese Government bond. Under a bilateral agreement, the Mexican Government is to pay 6,186.92 million yen for the discount bonds, a sixth of the face value.

Mexico has agreed with its creditors that it will reduce its debts under the debt-relief plan championed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

NTT Stock To Be Opened to Non-Japanese

OW3003031290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 30 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Friday the government will allow non-Japanese investors to acquire shares in Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) in about five years.

Hashimoto made the statement at a news conference in connection with a plan to freeze debate on the controversial issue of splitting NTT into local and long-distance service companies. The plan, authorized by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) earlier in the day, calls for a review of the breakup issue in 1995.

It also urges sweeping cost-cutting efforts by NTT and further relaxation of regulations on the telecommunications industry.

Hashimoto said these measures include approval of non-Japanese ownership of NTT stock. A law that privatized NTT in 1985 bars non-Japanese from holding NTT shares to protect telecommunications security.

The Finance Ministry wants the ban to be lifted to broaden the base of investors and prop up the faltering price of NTT stock. NTT closed at 1.13 million yen Thursday, well below 1,197,000 at which the government sold NTT shares to the public for the first time in 1986. NTT stock fetched a record high of 3.18 million yen in April 1987, but has slumped amid uncertainty over its future and a recent stock market plunge.

Nuclear Ship 'Mutsu' Passes Reactor Trials

OW2903042490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Mutsu, Aomori Pref., March 29 KYODO—Japan's only nuclear-powered vessel successfully reached the critical stage of sustained atomic reaction Thursday after being put out of operation some 16 years ago due to radiation leakage. Officials from Japan's Atomic Energy Research Institute recorded no irregularities in radiation levels aboard the Mutsu, anchored at the northern port of Sekinehama.

The 16-year layoff of the Mutsu is the longest of any atomic reactor before a successful restart.

Officials plan to continue low-level testing at up to 20 percent of operating capacity until May with the ship still in port. Subsequent tests on the high seas are scheduled to bring the reactor up to 100 percent capacity by August. If all goes well, the ship will begin a year-long experimental voyage in the South Pacific under the direction of the Science and Technology Agency before being put to rest permanently.

About 100 crew members were on hand for the start as four of the reactor's 12 control rods were withdrawn to set off a sustained, low-level chain reaction among the 3,584 fuel rods.

Some 30 demonstrators burned tires on a nearby beach calling for a halt to the testing while about 70 riot police looked on. Six Maritime Safety Agency patrol boats were also on alert offshore against attempts at interference. Antinuclear protests have forced the Mutsu to change its home port four times since being towed from Ominato, Aomori Prefecture.

In 1974, escaping gamma rays reached the deck of the craft when a leak of high-speed neutrons occurred with the light-water reactor operating at only 1.4 percent of full capacity. Officials from the Science and Technology Agency's institute have spent some 12.5 billion yen overhauling the vessel and installing additional concrete and zirconium shielding.

But experts say the extra materials have changed the ship's ballast balance and may effect its ability to right itself in rough weather. Trial runs on the high seas after May are seen as critical tests for the ship's navigation and radiation shielding capabilities. The failure of the tests would mean the scrapping of some 100 billion yen invested in the vessel.

Panel Drafts Plans To Fight Computer Viruses

OW2903141090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—An advisory panel to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has drafted a set of administrative guidelines for battling computer viruses, MITI officials said Thursday. The guidelines, expected to be finalized by mid-April, will require software developers and computer system managers to report cases of virus infections to the semigovernmental Japan Information Technology Promotion Agency to forestall further spread of the viruses, the officials said.

Reporting the cases to the agency will also make it easier to develop a "vaccine" against the viruses, and take steps to limit the damages caused by them, the officials said.

The guidelines will consist of a wide range of measures that users, software developers, and systems managers should each take to prevent infections and counter attacks by computer viruses, they said.

The guidelines include advice for users to keep passwords strictly secret, tell systems managers to make copies of programs and data regularly, and urge software makers to completely eliminate the steps for debugging when a program is completed. But it is an open question how effective these measures will be.

Ryuzo Hayashi of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, who announced the draft, conceded that even following the guidelines to the letter cannot possibly ensure immunity to computer viruses. A computer virus is a rogue program which can do anything from flashing a harmless message like "I got ya" throughout a computer system to destroying enormous amounts of computer files and entire computer programs.

The United States has been repeatedly hit by epidemics of viruses since the first publicly recognized case was reported in 1986. More than 50 virus strains have been identified in the country compared with three or four in Japan.

The latest spate of assaults by so-called "Friday the 13th" and "Columbus Day" viruses panicked computer users around the globe.

The U.S. Commerce Department has already developed guidelines for fighting against viruses. And a lawsuit is now underway in New York over charges against Robert Morris, former Cornell University student, for unleasing a "worm" program in computers in 1988 that paralyzed thousands of computers nationwide.

Morris was the first person brought to trial under a section of a 1986 federal computer fraud and abuse law that makes it a felony to break into a federal computer network and prevent authorized use of the system.

In Japan, the first well-publicized case of virus attack occurred in September 1988, when a virus invaded a personal computer network operated by NEC Corp., and stole the passwords used by the persons who accessed the network.

Another virus broke into the University of Tokyo's computers in October 1989, causing minor inconvenience for researchers.

Environment Agency Urges Ozone Layer Protection

OW2903183690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 KYODO—The Environment Agency said in its first annual report on the ozone layer released Thursday that it will be necessary to reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and methyl chloroformate, a CFC substitute, to protect the ozone layer. The agency report analyzed observation data on the ozone layer gathered worldwide to help assess the current destruction of the layer and the changes in the density of CFC gases in the air.

The report said chlorofluorocarbon gases are on the increase in the stratosphere as well as in the troposphere, a portion of the atmosphere below the stratosphere.

Nations signatory to the Montreal Protocol agreed to totally abolish CFCS by the end of the current century at their meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1988. The report, however, said the world agreement will not be enough to stop ozone holes over the South Pole and emphasized the need to drastically curtail the use of methyl chloroflormate and carbon tetrachloride, a chemical used for dry cleaning.

The report quoted space scientists as saying they had found three varieties of CFCS—CFC 11, 12 and 113—up to 30 kilometers high in the stratosphere above Iwate Prefecture, northern Japan. The amount of CFC 113 was greater than CFC 11, for which substitutes have already been developed. The report urged the need to find CFC 113 substitutes.

Mongolia

Premier Holds News Conference With ROK Media

SK3003092590 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Mar 90 p 4

[Report on news conference by Mongolian Premier Sharabyn Gungaadorj with unidentified ROK correspondents from CHOSON ILBO, SEOUL SINMUN, and MBC, at his office in Ulaanbaatar on 28 March; reported by correspondent Pak Sung-chun from Ulaanbaatar]

[Text] Mongolian Premier Sharabyn Gungaadorj, 55, on 28 March had his first foreign press conference since he assumed office as premier on 23 March. He held the news conference with reporters from the ROK at his office of about five pyong floor space at (Sorgorin) Street in the heart of Ulaanbaatar.

Premier Gungaadorj, an agricultural expert who studied in the Soviet Union and is a member of Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), cheerfully met the ROK reporters.

Attending the press conference were correspondents from three ROK news media—CHOSON ILBO, SEOUL SINMUN, and MBC—who entered Mongolia on 26 March when the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Mongolia was announced.

The following is the gist of the questions and answers between Premier Gungaadorj and the ROK correspondents.

[ROK correspondent] First of all, we congratulate you on your assumption of office as premier of Mongolia. The ROK and Mongolia have swiftly established formal diplomatic relations. What will be the major emphasis in Mongolian relations with the ROK?

[Gungaadorj] The establishment of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and the ROK will contribute to the interest of the two countries' peoples in various fields. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries will play a very important role in security and peace in Asia.

[ROK correspondent] Now that formal diplomatic relations have been established between the two countries, when do you plan to visit the ROK? If you visit the ROK, what will be the major topics of discussion between the leaders of the two countries?

[Gungaadorj] To be exact, my visit to the ROK will be realized sooner than one might anticipate. When I visit Seoul, the "future" of the ROK and Mongolia will be discussed. I would like to extensively discuss with the ROK side economic, cultural, scientific, and technological exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

[ROK correspondent] What is your view or proposal, if any, for the reunification of the Korean peninsula?

[Gungaadorj] We believe that the reunification of the Korean peninsula should be realized in a peaceful and democratic way. The major powers ought to do their utmost to help realize reunification on the Korean peninsula in a peaceful and democratic way.

[ROK correspondent] Would you, as a member of the socialist camp, please give advice to the ROK for its efforts to improve relations with China and the Soviet Union?

[Gungaadorj] The viewpoints of China and the Soviet Union on their relations with the ROK will continue to change. Of course, we are not in a position to intervene in ROK relations with China and the Soviet Union. However, I can tell you that ROK relations with China and the Soviet Union will develop positively in the future.

[ROK correspondent] What impact will ongoing active democratic political reforms in Mongolia have on North Korea and China, which are refraining from reforming politically?

[Gungaadorj] Our fundamental objective of, or our fundamental interest in, democratic political reform is to bring forth a political system whereby we can enhance economic development and the people's living standards. As for China and North Korea, it is a problem that they should solve themselves. China and North Korea will pursue their own interests according to their own lines.

[ROK correspondent] Please let us know your new plan, if any, on political reform and economic openness in Mongolia.

[Gungaadorj] I would like to describe the recent moves in our politics as "political reconstruction." The objective of this political reconstruction is to deepen democratization and to achieve complete openness in the economy. We would like to enter into relations with any country of the world in which seek mutual benefits from an equal position. Prompted by this concept, we have recently legislated and announced a foreign investment law through a Supreme Assembly session which includes such major clauses as granting foreign investors a three-year tax exemption period. However, our basic economic policy is to pursue both a centralized, planned, and controlled economy and a market economy at the same time.

News Unions in MPR, USSR Organize Contest

OW2703122290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] A 10-day tour to the Soviet Union will be the prize for a winner of the creative contest organized by the Union of Mongolian Journalists and Soviet APN agency in Ulaanbaatar.

The contest entitled "Orbit of Reconstruction" is aimed to highlight the present situation of the Soviet-Mongol cooperation, ways of its perfection. The event is dedicated to the forthcoming 28th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and 20th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Radio Explains Law on Foreign Investments

OW2903121790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] The Law on Foreign Investments becomes effective in Mongolia as of May the first this year. The law was endorsed at the latest session of the People's Great Hural and envisages most favorable conditions for foreign depositors. Thus, within the first three years, foreign depositors and their partners in Mongolia are freed from taxation. Export and import operations of foreign and mixed capital enterprises and amalgamations are allowed to be done without customs. Foreigners employed at such enterprises would have the right to custom-free transference of their wages abroad.

Under the new law, the state obliges not to nationalize mixed capital enterprises, and income tax would not exceed 40 percent of income of those enterprises.

Dzardyhan Interviewed on Domestic Issues

OW2903121690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] The daily UNEN carries an interview with the newly appointed deputy prime minister of Mongolia, Mr. Dzardyhan. He is responsible for social and cultural matters, such as living standards and employment, health and education, art and culture, public organizations, and ethnic questions.

Mr. Dzardyhan said that the improvement of living standards of the population should start from increasing minimum wages and the state allowances to low-income families and (?just) supply to the population.

As far as culture is concerned, Mr. Dzardyhan spoke for no more centralized planning of culture for self-finance activities. He supported the idea of restoring national script and setting up a specialized national art center or school.

Jasray Elected Leader of Production Cooperatives

OW2903120190 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Former First Deputy Prime Minister and former Chairman of the State Planning and Economic Committee Puntsagiyn Jasray was elected president of the Association of Mongolian Production Cooperatives. The association highly estimated organizational abilities of Mr. Jasray while electing him its leader. Today there function about 8,000 cooperatives in all 89 (?somons) and three cities of Mongolia.

Batbayar Elected Trade Union Council Chairman

OW2903125290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] The Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions has held its plenary session, electing Shilegiyn Batbayar its chairman.

The session has been strongly critical of the trade union leadership for lagging behind the developments in the society and being unable to assess the situation in due way. However, it did not accept the collective resignation of the Central Council Presidium. It satisfied Lubsasntseren's demand to leave the post of chairman of the Mongolian Trade Union and removed from their posts another three secretaries of the Mongolian Trade Union Central Council.

The session has slated the extraordinary congress of the Mongolian trade unions for June the sixth.

Opposition Concerned Over Archive Material

OW2903130290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] The Social Democratic Movement of Mongolia claims that the minister of public security intends to destroy archive materials relating to the so-called case of antiparty grouping of (Lahol, Niambo) and (Surmajor) which was mounted in 1964. Their statement on the matter was read out at the last session of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia.

According to an investigation carried out by the ULAAN OD newspaper, all archive volumes connected with that case remain intact. Officials from the Ministry of Public Security confirmed the minister's report to the parliamentary session to the effect that all volumes are kept safe, and said they are ready to show them to the public.

In the meantime, Chief Coordinator of the Social Democratic Movement (Kanchurdorj) maintained that the inspection made by the minister of public security cannot (?be an) example to follow and declined to name the cause, alleging that there are poor guarantees of human rights in Mongolia.

North Korea

U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' at Exercises Denounced

SK2903111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors are commiting more vicious aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea while staging the adventurous "Team Spirit 90" joint military exercises, according to military sources.

Between 10:43 and 15:00 Wednesday the U.S. imperialists sent the Okinawa-based early warning plane "E-3" to South Korea and let it make an east-west shuttle flight above the area near the Military Demarcation Line for aerial espionage on targets in the depth of the northern half of Korea.

At about 07:06 today they let the "U-2" high altitude strategic reconnaissance plane fly above the area near the MDL and make a shuttle flight from the west sea to the east sea for an intensive aerial espionage on the inland targets 200 kilometers inside the northern half of Korea.

On the other hand, they massively mobilized different types of reconnaissance planes including "RC-12" to conduct persistent aerial espionage on targets in the forward area of our side seven or eight times a day, flying from the east to the west and back above the area near the MDL with the "Team Spirit 90" joint maneuvers entering the stage of allout attack.

Entering March, the cases of the aerial espionage committed by different types of reconnaissance planes numbered more than 260 as of today, nearly double the corresponding period last year.

Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists shows how frantically they are working to provoke a war against the North.

Naval Maneuvers Show 'Anti-Socialist' Strategy

SK3003050390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—Participation of South Korean puppet naval fleet in the "Rimpac 90" maneuvers aimed at containing and attacking socialist countries, which is scheduled to begin in the Asia-Pacific region from April 2, tells that the puppets are being inveigled ever deeper into the U.S. imperialists' anti-socialist war strategy, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst notes:

Today the South Korean puppet army is being strengthened still further according to the U.S. imperialists' "modernization" program. The puppet army, nearly one million strong, is being equipped with the latest-type destruction weapons and its combat power is increasing steadily through the "Team Spirit" and "Pacex" joint military exercises and other kinds of maneuvers.

By taking this puppet army even to the vast waters of the Pacific to participate in naval mobile exercises such as a warship-to-warship battle, an anti-submarine battle, an anti-aircraft operation and a landing operation, the U.S. imperialists intend to increase its combat capabilities and put it on the forefront for the execution of their anti-socialist strategy.

The South Korean puppets fully reveal through their deep involvement in the U.S. imperialists' anti-socialist war strategy the tricky nature of their "nordpolitik" which they claim is intended for "improvement of relations" with socialist countries.

The South Korean puppet army must cease to serve the U.S. imperialists as a dastardly mercenary army against our people, peoples of socialist countries and the world's peaceloving people.

CPRF Denounces U.S. Sale of F-18's to ROK

SK3003045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its Information No. 564 Thursday denounced the U.S. imperialists for scheming to hand over a large number of new-type fighters to the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. imperialists, following their step in October last year to transfer 120 jet fighters to South Korea, decided recently to sell to the South Korean puppets 120 fighters "F-18" which were deployed in Europe. This is a very dangerous military move threatening peace on the Korean peninsula and Asia, the information said, and continued:

The United States is trying to keep hold on South Korea as a military bridgehead for aggression on Asia.

The fact fully proves that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy and Asia-Pacific strategy remains unchanged and "termination of cold war" and "arms cut" on their lips are all a lie.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop reinforcing the armed forces of the puppets against the trend of the times and take hands off the Korean peninsula without delay.

Student Leader Vows Struggle for Gregg's Ouster

SK3003045290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—Song Kap-sok, acting chairman of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), underlined its stand towards the formation of the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]" and its action programme this year at the press conference held at Pusan Uuniversity on March 20, according to the South Korean paper PUSAN ILBO.

He stated that the "DLP" is a "pro-American fascist coalition which was framed up through the underhand lobbying of U.S. Ambassador Gregg to maintain the pro-American 'regime' and an anti-reunification, anti-popular alignment cooked up by the present 'regime,' which felt uneasy at the change of the people's understanding of the argument about anti-communist security, in order to seize the initiative in the reunification question and the political situation.

Asked about the working plan and fighting program of Chondaehyop this year, he replied:

In the first half, the May struggle is expected to become a turning point. It plans to hold an inauguration ceremony of a new executive board of the organisation in Kwangju towards May 19 and hold a large rally with the attendance of most of dissident forces in the following day.

Chondaehyop plans to actively launch the anti-dictatorship struggle against the military "government," the struggle for the ouster of U.S. Ambassador Gregg and the movement for North-South reunification aimed at the complete opening and free travel this year.

Foreign Ministry Decries Anti-Cuba TV Program

SK3003064190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Mar 90

[DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman statement]

[Text] In defiance of repeated warnings from Cuba and the international community, the United States has begun test airing of the so-called TV "Marti" program. On 27 March, the United States began test airing the so-called TV "Marti" against the Republic of Cuba.

The beginning of the anti-Cuban TV program is part of the new aggressive maneuvers brazen-facedly carried out by the U.S. imperialists to block the revolutionary influence of Cuba, which is firmly defending the banner of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and to stifle the Cuban revolution.

As is widely known, not long ago, the U.S. imperialists tyrannically interfered in the internal affairs of Panama, a sovereign country, on preposterous excuses and then forcibly occupied it after covering the country's territory with blood by sending in vast armed forces.

The airing of the U.S.'s anti-Cuban TV program clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists have set out to openly interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba, directing the spear of attack to Cuba and are behaving more arrogantly before the eyes of the world to find an excuse for military aggression at all costs.

Resolutely denouncing it as an open encroachment on the national sovereignty of Cuba, a wanton violation of the publicly recognized norms and order of international relations—especially the accord and rules of the International Telecommunications Union—and a criminally aggressive act disturbing peace and security in Central America and the rest of the world, the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK strongly demands that the U.S. imperialists stop the anti-Cuban TV program immediately.

It was not yesterday nor today that the U.S. imperialists set its anti-Cuban maneuvers in motion. From the day the Cuban revolution triumphed, the U.S. imperialists have never stopped enforcing the policy of aggression, intervention, machinations, and blockade in a bid to nip it in the bud.

The airing of the anti-Cuban TV program by the U.S. imperialists is a ramification of the hostile policy and aggressive maneuvers that the U.S. imperialists have continued against Cuba for over the past three decades, showing that they have entered an extremely dangerous stage.

In the past the United States launched the anti-Cuban radio program and today it is about to launch an anti-Cuban propaganda campaign on a large scale by going so far as to open an anti-Cuban TV station by investing a huge sum of money. The U.S. imperialists' shameless anti-Cuban maneuvers as such, however, are bound to fail just as they sustained a bitter setback in the Playa Giron Battle.

In a statement released upon the beginning of the test airing of the new anti-Cuban TV program by the United States, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba has stated once again the firm determination of the Cuban Government and people to defend national sovereignty and independence at any cost. The Korean people will fully support all measures to be taken by the Cuban people to counter the undisguised anti-Cuban aggressive move of the United States, regarding them as legitimate self-defensive measures to defend the sovereignty of the nation.

With no anti-Cuban move can the U.S. imperialists block the unswerving victorious advance of the Cuban people along the road of socialism. The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the heroic Cuban people who are fighting to decisively smash the ceaseless acts of intervention and aggression of the United States and achieve the victory of the cause of socialism, and will positively support and encourage their just cause.

If the U.S. imperialists keep clinging to their reckless anti-Cuban maneuvers, they will never be able to avoid the strong denunciation and rejection of the peace-loving people of the world.

[Dated] 29 March 1990, Pyongyang

UN Development Program To Assist Computer Firm

SK3003044190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)—An assistance program between the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] to strengthen the Pyongyang Computer Operation Company was agreed upon in Pyongyang on March 29.

According to the agreement, the UNDP will assist in modernising the Pyongyang Computer Operation Company and training computer experts needed for various domains of the national economy.

The assistance program was signed by official concerned Han Tae-hyok and resident representative of the UNDP to Korea Henning Karcher.

Assistance of the UNDP and the UN food and agriculture organisation in the introduction of hydroponic technology in the cultivation of vegetables in greenhouses in our country was discussed that day.

'Upswing' Reported in Lead, Zinc Production

SK2903230290 Pyongyng KCNA in English 1502 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—The Komdok mining complex situated in the northeastern part of Korea is bringing about an unprecedented upswing in production.

The complex is a nation's mighty lead and zinc ore producer with a dressing capacity of 15 million tons.

The miners here have produced in March till the 27th over 5,000 more tons of lead and zinc in terms of their content than in the previous month.

Notably, more than 20 stopes created in the depth of the Kumgol branch mine, the July 1 branch mine, the Nampung, Noun and other mines last year are reporting spectacular results.

The goal of the complex this year is to increase the production of lead and zinc 60 percent up on the peak year.

The Komdok district abounds in high-grade lead and zinc ores, which are deposited in a wide area of a hundred and scores of square kilometres.

There are some 10 ore bodies in this area, and experts say only part of one ore body has been excavated up until now though mining began here hundreds of years ago.

The state is exerting big efforts to the production of lead and zinc in this district.

The Komdok mine had been reconstructed on a large expansion basis like all other non-ferrous ore mines of the country after the Hamhung plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in August 1982.

Dressing plant No. 3 with an annual capacity of 10 million tons and the second underground crushing ground with a capacity of millions of tons had been built up there.

There appeared several shafts and scores of large stopes and the expansion project of the April 5 youth electric car pit with a transport capacity six times as big as the former one was completed.

As a result, the Komdok mining complex has turned into a gigantic non-ferrous metal ore producer of a world scale.

Its annual ore production capacity rose more than 170 times the figure of 1944, the year before the liberation of the country.

New Street Built in Metallurgical Workers' City

SK2903111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—One more modern street has been built in Songnim city, North Hwanghae Province, where the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the nation's leading iron producer, is located.

The city has taken on new looks with the appearance of a new street with 7-9 storied apartment houses for 1,240 families and public service facilities.

The street named "Saesalrim" was built in a year.

Earlier, the state provided modern apartment houses to some 1,200 worker families in Songnim city thus improving the housing conditions of workers of the complex.

The construction of houses for about 1,000 families will be undertaken in future.

'Bold Building Method' Hastens Waterway Project

SK2903230090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA)—The River Yesong-Yonbaek Plain waterway project has entered the final stage in the central and western part of Korea.

The waterway extending over 80 kilometres involves the construction of a dam and 318 structures including 4,300 odd metre water tunnel and open and underground sewers and the removal of millions of cubic metres of earth and rocks.

The builders have finished more than 80 percent of the waterway project and 235 objects including an open sewer, underwater bridge and underwater pipes in a few months since the project started.

Notably, those building a 300-odd metre underwater bridge are pressing with the project 30 days ahead of the plan while saving huge manpower by introducing a bold building method.

The builders who have already completed with success the digging of more than 3,000 metre water tunnel are now carrying out their daily quotas at more than 150 per cent.

They are hastening their daily work to complete the remainder of the project before mid-April.

Pyongyang Film Festival Scheduled to Open 1 Sep

SK2803151090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Pyongyang March 28 (KCNA)—The Second Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries will be held in Pyongyang from September 1 to 10.

Kwon Hyok-pong, vice-minister of culture and art, told KCNA that the Organizing Committee of the Pyongyang film festival has begun to work for its preparation and more than 20 countries have already filed applications for their participation in the festival.

The Pyongyang film festival is aimed at intensifying friendship and exchange and cooperation in moviedom among the peoples and moviemen of the non-aligned and other developing countries under the slogan "for independence, friendship and peace."

The first festival held in September 1987 drew 64 delegations from 48 countries and international organizations with 110 films—dramatic, documentary, scientific and short-length films and animated cartoons.

Any country and company can take part in the festival with no limit to personnel.

The second festival will involve competitions of dramatic and documentary films and informative and retrospective shows.

Every delegation can present a dramatic film and two documentary films produced after 1987 in the competitions and some films acknowledged domestically or internationally in the informative and retrospective shows.

After the competitions, successful films will be awarded main prizes ("torch" gold prize, silver prize and bronze prize, individual prizes (script prize, direction prize, prize for acting and shooting prize) and special prizes.

There will be a symposium on "building of new society and film" and a film fair within the framework of the festival.

North-South Economic Cooperation Stressed

SK3003053190 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Dialogue between unidentified station reporter and Ko Il-chol, station commentator, from second installment of the serial program entitled "The Total Openness Between the North and South and the South Korean Masses' Gains and Losses Anticipated From It"]

[Text] [Station reporter] In the first installment of this series, you told us about the significance of the total openness between the North and South set forth by the great leader of our nation, President Kim Il-song, in his New Year's address and about the gains and losses that political openness will bring to our nation and the South Korean masses. In today's program, please tell us the favorable influence the economic openness between the North and the South will bring on our nation and the South Korean masses.

[Ko Il-chol] If economic openness is realized, economic relations, which have been severed between the North and the South, will be reconnected. This will open a favorable phase that will enable the national economy to make uniform development. As you know, there is a large population and rich natural resources in our country. However, because of the division of the country, these are not reasonably utilized for the growth and prosperity of the nation. Moreover, the national division gives rise to the undesirable, abnormal, and uneconomical situation where we have to engage in trade with foreign countries despite inconveniences involved even for those materials which can easily be made available in our county. However, if economic openness between the North and the South is realized, this undesirable situation will be reduced, ensuring organic relations between the economies of the North and the South. Furthermore, this will open a considerably advantageous situation that can bring forth uniform development of national economy.

If economic openness is realized, an advantageous condition will be provided for economic collaboration between the North and South. If economic collaboration is realized, the problem of people's livelihood will be better solved and the speed of the economic growth of the North and the South will become very rapid. There is ample potential for economic collaboration between the North and South. In other words, the North and the South can jointly develop underground natural resources, develop division of labor and trade, and jointly use the result of scientific and technological research.

There are enormous natural resources in the North. There is an inexhaustible supply of iron ore, in particular. According to what has recently been revealed, several hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore have been found in the Kaechon area, and deposits of billions of tons of iron ore have been determined to be in South Hwanghae Province. Enormous deposits of iron ore are known to exist in Pungsan and other northern district inland areas. The iron ore deposits found by the probers in the North to date are said to amount to 10 billion tons, and its quality is said to be a very high grade.

The South Korean steel companies, including Pohang Steel Company, have been buying most of the iron ore they need from far-off foreign countries, such as Australia and South America, at high prices. If economic collaboration is realized, the South can use the iron ore produced in the North.

[Station reporter] If the South uses the natural resources of the North, the managerial difficulties of companies resulting from the uncertain supply of materials will be reduced greatly and the production cost will be reduced. I think that very advantageous economic collaborations will be possible in various ways in the fishery sector.

[Ko] Certainly, since the country is surrounded by seas on three sides, it has rich fishery resources. Talking of the Alaskan pollack [myongtae], some 5 to 6 million tons of them come to the east sea waters of our country every year. At a peak time, a shoal of Alaskan pollack is 3,000 meters wide, 5,000 meters long, and its depth is unknown. Although Alaskan pollack come in huge shoals, we are able to catch only a small part of them. If economic openness is realized, our fishermen in the South, in cooperation with the fishermen of the North, can go freely to the fishing areas in the North and catch fish. This will greatly help improve the livelihood of the fishermen.

[Station reporter] That will be very good. If economic collaboration is realized, the transportation and communications between the North and South, which have been cut, will be connected, ensuring free utilization of the means of transportation and communications on the basis of the entire country.

[Ko] Transportation and communications are the artery and nerve of the country. Since the land of the country is divided into two and the transportation and communications are cut, our nation is suffering from great misfortune of being unable to meet or to correspond with their families and relatives even though they live close by. If North-South economic collaboration is realized, this misfortune will come to an end. In other words, if economic collaboration is realized, the railways and roads connecting the North and South will be restored and the sea routes and air routes will be opened, realizing free visits between the North and South by land, sea, and air, and the telegraphic, telephone, and mail services will be available throughout the entire area of the North and the South.

[Station reporter] Apart from that, there is great potential for cooperation in agricultural domain in our country.

[Ko] That is right. The South has a large potential for the development of agriculture with its large areas of grain-producing fields. However, with insufficient level of mechanization and irrigation of rural areas, the agriculture in the South has been deteriorating. By comparison, the North has developed the mechanization and irrigation of rural areas and has enough capability to assist our agriculture in the South. Therefore, if economic collaboration is realized, the South can receive from the North various kinds of farm machines, farm implements, tractors, and bulldozers to use them to significantly overcome the old-fashioned farming method in the South.

If the South introduces the irrigation technology and facilities of the North, which is well known for its irrigation system, it will be able to equip itself with pumping stations, reservoirs, and waterways all over the land of the South, thereby covering the arable land with irrigation works within a few years. This will enable the farmers in the South to do the farming without the problem of famine and floods, singing a joyful song of bumper crop. They will be self-reliant with food, making it unnecessary to purchase millions of tons of grain from foreign countries.

[Station reporter] If economic openness is realized, the manpower resources will be effectively utilized.

[Ko] That is right. As people know well, the North has unlimited capacity to consume labor force thanks to its modern self-reliant industry which is making rapid growth daily. On the contrary, the South is suffering from millions of people unemployed or half-employed. Therefore, if economic collaboration is realized, the South can dispatch these unemployed or half-employed people to the North so as to give them jobs in an effective manner. Then the North will solve the problem of labor shortage, and the South will soon solve the problem of the unemployed and half-employed which is now a serious social problem in the South.

[Station reporter] If the North and the South economically collaborate, they can organize and operate joint companies [kongdong hoesa] and common market [kongdong sijang], can't they?

[Ko] They are among the potential areas of collaboration. My personal view is that the joint companies between the North and South can be in various forms and their modes of operation can vary. There is no private enterprise in the North where the socialist economic system prevails, so there are only state-run enterprises and cooperative organizations' enterprises. However, if economic collaboration is realized, joint ventures can be formed to manage enterprises between the state-run enterprises or private enterprises of the South and the state-run enterprises and cooperative organizations' enterprises of the North. These companies can jointly develop or purchase the iron ore in the North to sell it to overseas markets, supply raw materials to local steel industry, purchase and export machinery, light industrial goods, agricultural produce, and chemical fertilizer, or sell them to the local market. This will enable such enterprises to do well in business, and with their smooth commercial distribution, they will contribute greatly to the people's livelihood.

Division of labor can be organized between the North and South, and common market can be organized and operated. In the common market, the North and South will be able to buy various kinds of goods as they please, and do trading business through it.

[Station reporter] If economic collaboration is realized, many economic problems will undoubtedly be solved. I think that if economic collaboration and economic exchange are realized, the North and the South will be greatly benefited in their economic growth, and in the course of this collaboration, the state of closure and alienation between the North and the South will be broken and the door for reunification will be opened. Therefore, the industrialists and patriotic masses of various strata in South Korea look forward very much to economic openness so that economic collaboration and exchanges can be realized as soon as possible. I think that we should wage a daring struggle from various angles to expedite the coming of that hopeful day.

South Korea

Gorbachev Sends Message to No, Supports Ties

SK3003090390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] President No Tae-u and Soviet President Gorbachev have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between their two countries, and the government has decided to send a government delegation to the Soviet Union in May to discuss the issue of establishing diplomatic relations.

President No Tae-u revealed this this afternoon when he made public the contents of his personal letter to President Gorbachev, along with President Gorbachev's reply. No made the disclosure after a luncheon with Kim Yong-sam, co-representative of the Democratic Liberal Party, who had returned from visiting the Soviet Union. Other figures concerned also attended.

In his personal letter, delivered on 22 March to the Soviet side by First State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on, President No Tae-u congratulated Soviet President Gorbachev on his inauguration as the first president of the Soviet Union and wished him success with perestroyka, glasnost, and the new thinking policy of the Soviet Union. Later in the letter, President No expressed the opinion that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union should be realized at an early date for stability and peace on the Korean peninsula, as well as for the promotion of the common interests of the two countries. He also said that now is the time for realization of diplomatic relations. This was according to Chongwadae spokesman Yi Su-chong.

Spokesman Yi Su-chong also said: In his personal letter, President No clarified his desire to improve relations between South and North Korea. He also called on President Gorbachev to try to expand into the Korean peninsula and North East Asia the atmosphere of reconciliation and cooperation which is being created in Europe.

President Gorbachev sent a written reply to President No's personal letter on 26 March via a high-ranking official of the CPSU. In his reply President Gorbachev expressed full sympathy with President No's views on the promotion of relations and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and he expressed deep interest in realizing economic relations between the two countries. Declaring that the normalization of the situation on the Korean peninsula is in the interests of all people in this region, President Gorbachev expressed his desire to cooperate in acheiving stability in this region.

Spokesman Yi Su-chong said that the exchange of such opinions between the heads of states of the two countries at the talks between the ROK delegation and the Soviet side in Moscow is an epochal event. He also said that both countries think highly of the significance of this event. Spokesman Yi said that no agreement has been made as yet in terms of the schedule for establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. He added that President No plans to send a government delegation to the Soviet Union sometime in May to discuss the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

It has been learned that First State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on will lead the government delegation. In the meantime, it has been learned that the government will push ahead with the task of improving relations with the Soviet Union in a prudent manner. The government will act prudently because it judges that if it impatiently hurries in negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations, it could find itself in an unfavorable position in the course of negotiations with the Soviet Union, which has placed a priority on economic cooperation with the ROK.

Further on Content of Message

SK3003091890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has sent both verbal and written replies to a message from South Korean President No Tae-u and expressed his full sympathy with No's views on promoting and normalizing relations between the two countries, it was announced Friday.

"President Gorbachev's reply was conveyed both verbally and in written form through a Soviet Communist Party official, who was entrusted with the task by Gorbachev, on March 26," presidential spokesman Yi Suchung said.

"President Gorbachev expressed his gratitude to President No for congratulating him on his inauguration as president and for highly assessing his external policy, and said he had full sympathy with No's views on promoting and normalizing ties between our two countries," Yi said, following a meeting between No and Kim Yong-sam to discuss the outcome of Kim's eight-day trip to Moscow.

Yi also said: "The South Korean Government, under a mutual agreement reached at talks during Kim's visit to Moscow, will send a government-level delegation to Moscow at a proper time to confer on mutual concerns such as normalization of ties.

"Gorbachev also said he would cooperate in ensuring stability on the Korean peninsula, and noted that a stable situation on the peninsula is in the interests of all peoples in the region." The Soviet leader also showed deep interest in "concretizing economic ties" between the two nations, Yi said.

During the talks in Moscow the exchange of messages between No and Gorbachev was evaluated as "epochal" and a historic first for Russo-Korean relations, the spokesman said.

In the meeting, also attended by Kim Chong-pil, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's third co-leader with No and Kim, and by acting co-leader Pak Tae-chun, it was agreed Kim's trip to the Soviet Union had greatly contributed to the improvement of bilateral ties.

The March 20-27 trip was highlighted by a meeting with Gorbachev.

Yi also said Kim's talks with Soviet leaders would give important momentum to improving ties between the two nations.

In his written message to Gorbachev, according to Yi, No expressed his "willingness to improve South-North Korean relations and said ties between Seoul and Moscow should be realized at an early date to ensure peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and promote the common interests of South Korea and the Soviet Union."

"Now is the time to implement (normalization)," No was quoted as saying in the message.

Yi said No's letter was delivered to the Soviets on March 22 by First State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on, who accompanied Kim as a representative of the Korean Government.

He declined to elaborate on the form of the written reply from Gorbachev but a government source said it was in the form of a memo similar to an aide-memoire, which is generally used in diplomatic negotiations to record the contents of a discussion. It can hardly be regarded as a formal diplomatic document because the two nations have no official ties, the source said. Gorbachev dictated the memo to an aide after reading No's message, and although it is unsigned it is seen here as meaningful in light of the rapid development of bilateral relations between Seoul and Moscow, the source said.

No has actively sought improved ties with socialist nations, especially the Soviet Union and China, under "northern policy" with a view to creating favorable circumstances for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and advancing reunification with North Korea.

There were reports during Kim's visit that the two countries are likely to open ambassador-level diplomatic ties this year. The source said a government delegation being dispatched to Moscow for talks on normalizing ties will be headed by Pak, the key architect of No's northern policy.

The Soviet Union, North Korea's ally, has a step-by-step approach to normalization that places emphasis on economic and trade exchanges rather than political contacts. Two-way trade between Moscow and Seoul reached 600 million U.S. dollars in 1989 and is unofficially projected to climb to 1.2 billion dollars in 1990 and 5 billion dollars in 1992.

Kim Yong-sam Says USSR To Promote Peace

SK2903233090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, strongly hinted yesterday upon returning home from Moscow that the Soviet Union has pledged to deter North Korea from instituting a war on the Korean peninsula.

He made the indication by saying, "We will now be able to engage in our daily lives in safety without worrying about the outbreak of a war in this land."

The new co-representative of the ruling camp, who visited Moscow from March 19 and met with President Mikhail Gorbachev, further said in a resolute tone, "A tremendous change will take place before long... in our relations with North Korea."

Kim was answering a question about whether he discussed with Gorbachev ways of deterring war on the Korean peninsula during a press conference upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport. He declined to elaborate. He said, "that is one of the points which I can't reveal at this time."

He said that he would make public details of his talks with Gorbachev after consulting with President No Tae-u and Kim Chong-pil at Chongwadae today. [passage omitted]

"What I can say here for sure is that the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union will be realized in the near future," Kim said.

He said, "The establishment of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, a long time ally of North Korea, is not designed to isolate North Koreans but to embrace them as our brethren." [passage omitted]

"I have talked with Soviet leaders about South-North relations so that we may become sure of maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula," Kim said. [passage omitted]

Kim said that he agreed with Aleksandr Yakovlev, a Soviet Politburo member in charge of external affairs and a key aide to Gorbachev, on exchanges between the Soviet Communist Party and the ruling DLP.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and more than 60 lawmakers of the ruling DLP welcomed Kim at the airport.

Soviet officials have promised to support South Korea's admission to the United Nations either alone or simultaneously with North Korea, a local newspaper reported yesterday, quoting a source who accompanied Kim Yong-sam during his recent Moscow trip. The Soviet Union agreed with Kim's mission to "positively" help South Korea attain UN membership and render joint efforts to break through the stalemate in dialogue between South and North Korea, the CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS said in its Tokyo dispatch. Moscow and Beijing hold a key to Korea's admittance to the world body as permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In new and practical approaches, the Soviet Union said it will refrain from supplying sophisticated weapons to North Korea while South Korea will review the stationing of U.S. troops in the southern peninsula.

"Both countries have confirmed that they do not want the tension on the Korean peninsula to continue. It is natural to discuss arms control on the peninsula," the source was quoted as saying.

'Rapid Progress' in Soviet Relations Hailed

SK3003072290 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Rapid Progress in Korean-Soviet Relations—It Should Contribute to the Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union is an immediate goal which Korean diplomacy should seek. It is natural for us to seek such a goal in view of the fact that the Soviet Union is a superpower which can contribute to peace, cooperation, and reunification on the Korean peninsula, while being one of our neighboring countries. This is why we should carefully watch the Soviet sensations that were aroused by the Democratic Liberal Party during the course of its visit to Moscow.

Korea-Soviet relations have reached the stage of rapid progress where a basic agreement on the schedule for establishing diplomatic relations has been made. This shows that the attainment of Korea's diplomatic goal appears to be near at hand. While greatly welcoming progress in Korean-Soviet relations with the beginning of full-dress negotiations over diplomatic relations soon to take place, we cannot but emphasize the basic attitude of diplomacy toward the Soviet Union in the process of negotiations.

In terms of its status and influence in the international arena, the Soviet Union is different from the East European countries with which we have established diplomatic relations of late. It is one of the parties which have vital interests in our security and in reunification issues. This is why both politicians and government officials should take a prudent attitude toward the Soviet Union. They should bear in mind that the attitude of being preoccupied with creating an atmosphere and thus, of failing to cling to principle, can bring about losses in national interests. How should we deal with the Soviet Union? We should borrow the wisdom of our friendly countries which have gone through trials and errors in their negotiations with the Soviet Union for a long period of time.

Korean-Soviet relations developing into the establishment of diplomatic relations should proceed from a far-sighted stance. It is, of course, important to take into account the task of leading North Korea to the system of reform and opening through the influence of the Soviet Union—the task of our immediate national interests. Nevertheless, it is more important to map out the long-range strategy of envisaging the question of reunification on the Korean peninsula, the future of a reunified Korea, and its status in the international community and East Asia. For this reason, what must be presupposed as the common perception of the two countries in normalizing relations with the Soviet Union is the principle of peaceful reunification—that every direct or indirect nonpeaceful method of the North Korean authorities, such as the use of armed force, violence, and subversion against the South, should be abandoned, that peace should be firmly guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, and, on this basis, peaceful reunification should be achieved.

The subtle effects Korean-Soviet relations could have on power relations among the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, and China in the Korean peninsula region should be carefully taken into consideration beforehand. By comparing the role of the United States with that of the Soviet Union toward Korea, some people sharply point out that the United States nas contributed to the free democratic system and economic development of the southern half. They say the United States has done this through aid, its participation in the Korean war, and the opening of the market for Korean products, whereas the Soviet Union has reaped windfall benefits. In addition, if the Soviet Union attempts to take advantage of its relations with both North and South Korea in implementing its policy toward the Korean peninsula, what will become of Korean-U.S. relations?

In a situation in which the peninsula has not yet extricated itself from a state of cold war and division, disappointment will follow if the Soviet Union fails to make efforts for peace on the Korean peninsula. When diplomacy toward the Soviet Union deviates from these principles, all forms of effort to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union can be misunderstood as proceeding from a political interest-minded conception aimed at favorably spicing public opinion. To implement a people-minded diplomacy that helps to secure the people's consensus, the government should never cause the people to become confused by or to misunderstand its diplomacy.

It appears that we are now in a position of responding to the Soviet side in connection with the issue of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. We are given the strong impression that how we accept the terms of the Soviet side for establishing diplomatic relations with us will determine whether the establishment of diplomatic relations will be expedited or delayed. This can be explained by the report that the Soviet Union has shown an overconfident attitude and has put forth more preconditions. If it is true that even the question of a visit to Moscow by the Korean president was raised, what benefits will result from his visit? It is necessary to remember a proverb of the Soviet Union: "I trust you, but show me what you have." This proverb is also true of us.

Aeroflot Completes First Seoul-Moscow Flight

SK3003070290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—An Il-62 jetliner belonging to the Soviet airline Aeroflot landed at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul on the maiden flight of a regular weekly passenger service between Moscow and Seoul on Friday.

The 132-seat plane, carrying 52 crew members and Civil Aviation Ministry officials, touched down at 12:40 P.M. in a sign of the rapidly improving relations between the former foes. Flight 599 left Moscow at 7:30 P.M. Thursday and flew to Seoul with a stop at Shanghai. The jet left on the return trip to Moscow via Shanghai at 2:18 P.M.

Under an aviation agreement between Korean Air (KAL) and Aeroflot, KAL will begin weekly flights to Moscow on Saturday. On Sunday, KAL flights between Seoul and Europe began to use Soviet air space and on Wednesday the first KAL jet made a refueling stop in Moscow.

Aeroflot opened both a Seoul-Moscow air route and a Seoul-Shanghai route with its historic flight. On April 25, Aeroflot is scheduled to launch a second weekly flight to Seoul from Khabarovsk in the Soviet Far East and extending on to Singapore.

Diplomatic Ties Formally Opened With Romania

SK3003014490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Romania formally opened ambassador-level diplomatic relations in protocol signing ceremony in Seoul Friday morning.

South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Mircea Mitran signed the protocol, making Romania the sixth East bloc nation and 140th overall to establish diplomatic ties with Korea.

Only East Germany and Albania are without formal ties with Seoul in Eastern Europe. Normalization of relations with East Germany is likely in the near future as the two governments have already begun discussions on the matter at East Berlin's request. On Albania, Seoul's announced policy is to positively react to any move by Tirana to set up diplomatic ties with Korea.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said ties with Romania, a close ally with North Korea until Nicolae Ceausescu was deposed months ago, are important because the communist nation is expected to influence North Korea to move toward openness.

Korea is actively forging diplomatic ties with communist and third world nations under the impetus of its northern policy.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bucharest

SK3003061490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Romania signed agreed minutes on promoting bilateral cooperation in the fields of tourism, industry, culture and sports in Seoul on Friday, the Foreign Ministry said.

Yi Chung-pin, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, and visiting Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Mircea Mitran signed the minutes, under which the two nations will set up embassies as soon as possible based on the principle of reciprocity, a ministry spokesman said.

The two countries, which established diplomatic ties earlier in the day, also agreed to seek exchange visits of governmental and parliamentary officials.

The spokesman said there will be talks in the near future on accords on trade, on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, on an investment guarantee, on prevention of double taxation, on aviation and on shipping.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung accepted an invitation from his Romanian counterpart, Sergiu Celac, through Mitran to visit Bucharest.

Source Says Kim Yong-sam Intends To Visit PRC

SK3003110990 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned that Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the Democratic Liberal Party, is pushing ahead with plans to visit China, this following his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

According to a source in government and ruling circles on 30 March, Assemblyman Chong Chae-mun is now staying in the United States to negotiate co-leader Kim's visit to China. Assemblyman Chong went to the Soviet Union as an advance party member and exercised his good offices for talks between Kim Yong-sam and Gorbachev, as well as for other high-ranking leaders of the Soviet party and government.

It was also learned that Assemblyman Chong did not return with our delegation from the Soviet Union, but went directly to the United States. He briefed Solomon, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, the presidential assistant for Asian affairs in the White House and relevant government officials, and other politicians on the result of co-leader Kim's visit to the Soviet Union. He will return to Seoul on 6 April after inquiring into the intent of the U.S. side on the issue of co-leader Kim's visit to China.

It has been learned that Assemblyman Chong, a Berkeley University graduate, will visit San Francisco via Washington and New York. He will meet with Professor Scalapino, a world-famous expert on China who teaches at Berkeley University, to discuss the issue of co-leader Kim's Chinese visit. Assemblyman Chong is reported to have inquired into the intent of the Chinese side through contact with Professor Scalapino even before he came to the United States.

MPR Premier To Visit ROK at 'Early Date'

SK3003020190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Mongolian Prime Minister Sharavyn Gungaadorj said Wednesday he will visit Korea at an early date to discuss bilateral exchanges, newspapers reported Thursday.

"It is by no means alarming that the leaders of two friendly nations in Asia should meet and discuss bilateral exchanges," the Mongolian leader was quoted as telling Korean reporters at his office in Ulaanbaatar.

Mongolia became the first Communist nation in Asia to open ambassador-level diplomatic ties with South Korea on Monday.

When asked the date of his visit to Seoul, Gungaadorj replied, "At this time, I can hardly say exactly when, but it will be earlier than generally expected," the newspaper reports said.

"The fact that a socialist country in Asia has established diplomatic relations with South Korea will have a positive impact on reunification of the Korean peninsula," the prime minister was reported as saying.

It is Mongolia's basic position that reunification should be realized in a peaceful and democratic way and "the superpowers should make their best efforts to realize reunification of the peninsula in such a way," he reportedly said.

Gungaadorj hinted he may fly direct to Seoul through Chinese air space.

Impact of ROK-Mongolian Diplomatic Relations

SK3003043990 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Significance of the Establishment of ROK-Mongolian Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The communist countries in Asia—nations such as China, North Korea, and Vietnam—have been more doctrinism-oriented and have pursued more hardline policies than East European countries under the socialist system and ideology. Accordingly, it seemed that any change toward openness would hardly be likely there. This is indeed the case in contrast with the rapid changes and reforms taking place in the East European countries recently. Yet the ROK and the Mongolian People's Republic have established diplomatic relations, skipping usual interim steps. Mongolia is the first socialist country in Asia to establish diplomatic relations with our country and it has been one of those countries with which the improvement of our relations seemed unlikely to come soon in view of the prevailing situation. This, therefore, should be a very significant development.

Mongolia has been a country with which we have held feelings of closeness since our nation and the Mongolian nation have many things in common historically, geographically, and in terms of racial heritage. Yet it was not easy for the two countries to move closer toward each other and improve relations because Mongolia pursued a closed policy to such an extent that it was often called a "country of seclusion" within the international community. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Mongolia is the fruition of our consistent and steadfast nordpolitik keeping track of the prevailing situation and the changes in the international trend. At the same time, it is the outcome of the active policy which the Mongolian side has chosen out of its desire to depart from its long seclusion and closure and join the international community, and this makes the future of the improving relations between the ROK and Mongolia even brighter.

Now that we have established diplomatic relations with Mongolia, we have four countries with which we have yet to form diplomatic relations among socialist countries in Asia—namely China, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The improvement of relations with North Korea is our internal national problem, and since it is the ultimate objective of our nordpolitik, North Korea should be dealt with differently from our efforts to establish diplomatic relations with Asian socialist countries. In this connection we are very regretful that North Korea is still adhering to a hardline, closed stance despite the openness and reforms in the East European countries and even despite the trend of change in Asian communist countries.

North Korea goes further than ignoring changes, openness, and reforms in East European countries in recent years. It is locking up its doors more tightly by intensifying indoctrination of socialist ideology and the so-called chuche idea and adopting a more clannish external policy. It is worth our attention that North Korea is strengthening its ties, directly and indirectly, with China which can be regarded as the suzerain state of the Asian communist bloc.

However, the North Korean authorities should grasp the significance of the establishment of the ROK-Mongolian diplomatic relations cool-headedly and objectively in the perspective of international politics and think of the problem of the Korean peninsula with wisdom. Mongolia, which is a multi-national state composed of 15 republics, is so closely associated with the Soviet Union that it is often called the 16th republic of the USSR. Demonstrations intensified in Mongolia recently shaking the 69-year-old communist rule, compelling it to give up one-party communist dictatorship and to come forward in the international community.

Asia and Europe are different in history, culture, and tradition. While communism of Europe experienced the citizens' democratic consciousness and enlightenment-oriented Christian idea before it came into power, the communism of Asia has Confucian tradition and culture deep in it. When the people in the Asian communist countries depart from their long ignorance, standstill, and falling behind and come to be aware of the world historic changes and the trend of the times called openness and reform, their pace of change could be much more rapid.

Mongolia has maintained close friendly relations with North Korea since 1948. Therefore, we think that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Mongolia will contribute to induce North Korea to openness.

Significance of ROK-Mongolian Diplomatic Ties

SK2803111790 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the ROK and Mongolia"]

[Text] The ROK and Mongolia established official ambassador-level diplomatic relations on 26 March. Although Mongolia, which has a population of about 2.06 million, is not an influential country politically or economically in international society, or in the socialist bloc, the establishment of diplomatic relations with this country is of particular significance for us. This is because Mongolia is the first socialist country in Asia with which we have established diplomatic relations.

In 1924 Mongolia became the second socialist country in the world, following the Soviet Union. And since then this country has been thoroughly pro-Soviet in its foreign policy.

Mongolia established diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1948. Since then, Mongolia has maintained relations with North Korea as a socialist ally. The annual trade volume between the two countries is said to be $10 million, and Mongolia has been one of North Korea's major trade partners.

Another reason why we place a particular significance on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is that we have special relations with Mongolia racially and historically. The Korean nation is a race which is similiar to Mongolia anthropologically. Our language is the Ural-Altaic language, the same linguistic stock as the Mongolian language. We have experienced aggression from Mongolia twice in the 12th and 17th centuries.

These aforementioned historic background leads us to place a special meaning on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Along with this, we would like to give the following advice to the government and the authorities concerned:

First: Of course, we admit that the establishment of diplomatic relations with Mongolia is a result of our active northern policy. However, the more important factor which made it possible to establish diplomatic ties is the movement for openness and democratic reforms in Mongolia. If there had been no movement for openness and democratic reforms in Mongolia, diplomatic relations between the ROK and Mongolia would not have been possible.

Recently, Mongolia has introduced a multiparty system, while liquidating the one-party system under its Communist Party. Gombojabyn Ochirbat, a reformist leader, was elected recently as the party leader. In Ulaanbaatar, tens of thousands of people are waging demonstrations calling for democratic reforms.

With the establishment of our diplomatic relations with Mongolia as an opportunity, we want the two countries to make efforts in order that their diplomatic ties can contibute to improving relations between the ROK and China and between the ROK and the Soviet Union.

Gendengiyn Nyamdoo, Mongolian ambassador to the United States—who attended as a special guest a seminar of six countries held on 1 February in Santa Barbara marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of TONG-A ILBO—stressed that stability in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, is also very important to Mongolia. He also proposed forming an international consultative body composed of North and South Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan, Mongolia, and Canada to discuss stability in this region.

Second: It has been reported that North Korea was very embarrassed at the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Mongolia and expressed strong complaints to the Mongolian Government. We do not want the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Mongolia to result in further isolating or driving into a corner North Korea, which has been an object of contempt even to socialist countries, let alone western countries. We urge the two countries to make efforts so that the movement for openness and democratic reforms in Mongolia can affect North Korea.

Third: We also want the government and the authorities concerned to direct the northern policy toward southern socialist countries as well. Vietnam and Cambodia are in southern Asia, and they have unique relations with our country. We think that diplomatic efforts should be made to establish diplomatic ties with these southern socialist countries in the wake of the successful establishment of diplomatic ties with Mongolia, the first socialist country in Asia.

* Ho Tam's Political Leadership Examined

902C0127A Seoul PUKHAN in Korean
No. 217, Jan 90 pp 128-138

[Article by Chong Pu-rak, research committee member of the Institute of Peaceful Unification: "Ho Tam—Who Is He?"]

[Text] Ho Tam, an in-law of Kim Il-song's, has long been involved in North Korea's foreign policy and its South Korea operations. For all that, however, very little is known about him. What is behind his conduct of foreign policy employing dialogue and violence at the same time?

Concern over North-South Korean relations has lately been on the rise more than ever before, and whenever these relations become a topic, Ho Tam's name usually comes up and people mostly want to know what kind of man he is—and about his role and competence.

After coming on the scene as North Korea's foreign minister in the early 1970's, he presented, in particular, the so-called "eight-point Ho Tam plan" on negotiations with South Korea including a demand for U.S. troop withdrawal. Subsequently, he acted as spokesman for North Korea's negotiation policy with the South, calling for the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States in April 1974, proposing tripartite talks in January 1984 and North-South parliamentary talks in April 1985. In related developments, North Korea carried out the Rangoon terrorist bombing in 1983 when Ho Tam was reappointed the minister of foreign affairs, and the KAL [Korea Air Line] airliner explosion in 1987 when he was in the post of WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] secretary in charge of South Korea operations. He was thus related to developments in North-South relations in the past that evoked public concern and fears and that is why people show much curiosity about him.

Let us first take a look at Ho Tam's present post and his brief history.

His post, as of the end of 1989, is "member of the WPK Central Committee" (eighth-ranking) and "secretary of the Secretariat in charge of South Korea operations." He is also "chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]" which serves as a contact point in North-South relations, and concurrently "chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]." Colorful is the list indeed.

Ho Tam's personal history is roughly as follows: born in Wonsan, Kangwon Province, in 1925; reportedly, attended a middle school there until the 15 August 1945 liberation; after liberation, in 1949, he went to the USSR to study from Kim Il-song University; he studied at Moscow University, finishing the course in 1956; married his present wife, Kim Chong-suk, daughter of Kim Il-song's paternal aunt, while in Moscow; has three sons and two daughters. It is said that his family life is relatively a happy one. It can very well be said that Ho Tam, a mild mannered man versed in foreign languages and related to Kim Il-song as a brother-in-law gained Kim Il-song's confidence and that made him a key figure of the North Korean hierarchy.

As little is known about his personality and scholarly attainments, the following are but some characteristic points extracted from his history and policy remarks:

Ho Tam stayed within the inner circle of power for as long as 35 years from the day he began working in the Foreign Ministry in 1948 till he retired as foreign minister in 1983. Judging from the fact that he could pursue a prosperous career as a diplomatic official for that many years, unscathed by the often repeated ruthless purges, he apparently is a middle-of-the-roader and nonaligned. His political record, however, is filled with dedicated, stereotyped praises of Kim Il-songism, characteristically showing no philosophy of his own. Thus, one sees in it the conspicuous features of a power-oriented, career-first man. When making a major policy report or speaking in a debate at a government or party conference, or when writing in the party organ NODONG SINMUN, he would invariably begin with lengthy lines glorifying Kim Il-song, then moving on to mostly quote from Kim Il-song's "teachings" but never presenting his own beliefs or arguments. This fact seems to reveal that he is a passive, feeble-type person.

In particular, his proposals dealing with relations with the South such as the tripartite talks plan focused only on matters viewed as being preconditions, thus evading substantive negotiations. In his proposals, he would also maintain a negative stance on official contacts by seeking to leave out responsible government authorities and to deal with individual personages. Furthermore, while giving lip service to improving North-South relations on the Korean peninsula, easing the military tension and to ending the political confrontation, he has kept intensifying the so-called revolutionary struggles relying on diversified tactics such as various types of inflammatory propaganda and terrorist violence. This fact points to a two-faced personality.

Background of Power, Party History

Ho Tam's political power is of course based on his being a member of the Kim Il-song clan. His wife, Kim Chong-suk, 59, is a daughter of Kim Il-song's paternal aunt, a factor promising Kim Il-song's and his son's absolute trust. In other words, as Kim Il-song's brother-in-law and son-in-law of Kim Il-song's aunt, he enjoys an absolutely favorable family background in his relationship with Kim Il-song. It is felt that it was because of this fact that he could last as a diplomat with no problems for as long as 35 years, enjoying unusually quick promotions. He entered public service for the first time in October 1948 as a Foreign Ministry councilor. Then, after a few years of study in the USSR, he was appointed deputy director of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Bureau. He thus got off to a start that promised him a successful career. In rapid, successive promotions that followed, he became director of the Protocol Bureau in April 1960, vice foreign minister in February 1962, and foreign minister in July 1970. Ho Tam's diplomatic activity began drawing public attention when he accompanied Kim Il-song in his April 1965 visit to Indonesia; at the time he was vice foreign minister.

The start of the fifth cabinet in December 1972 signaled an overall administrative reorganization in North Korea. What had been called the cabinet was renamed the State Administration Council. As the Foreign Ministry [oemusong] was reorganized as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [oegyobu], his title also changed from foreign minister [oesang] to minister of foreign affairs [oegyobujang]. For the next 10 years, through December 1983, he served as vice premier and concurrently as minister of foreign affairs.

Ho Tam's party life began in 1945 when he was a student at Kim Il-song University. He began his party activity in earnest after leaving the post of foreign affairs minister toward the end of 1983. Following is a summary of his history with major party posts, which shows a rising career:

On 13 November 1970, at the WPK Fifth Congress, Ho Tam was named to the party congress Executive Committee (28th-ranking) and, as a result, vaulted to the 28th-ranking position in the party Central Committee. At the same time, he continued to serve as minister of foreign affairs. The Fifth WPK Congress was a major party event that established Kim Il-song's one-man dictatorship, laying foundations for his personal cult and absolute power. As such, it carried out a sweeping personnel reshuffle, replacing officials with cronies of Kim Il-song like Ho Tam. Among those also catapulted to key posts of power along with Ho Tam then were Kim Yong-chu, Kim Il-song's younger brother, and Kim Tong-kyu, who was appointed a vice president. Most of them were soon eliminated, however, in the process of the fostering of Kim Chong-il's power base, but Ho Tam remained unscathed and is still in good shape.

Nevertheless, Ho Tam, after the step that landed him on the party Central Committee at the Fifth Party Congress, had to spend the next 10 years in a slump with no further promotions in the party hierarchy because of the power struggle involving Kim Chong-il.

Finally at the Sixth Party Congress in October 1980, which set up Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to Kim Il-song, Ho Tam was promoted to candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, then to full member of the Political Bureau at the eighth plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee on 1 December 1983. Then, since he became a secretary of the party Secretariat on 28 December the same year, he has been exclusively in charge of full-scale operations against the South.

In addition to the above party posts, Ho Tam has been serving as chairman of the CPRF—which serves as a contact point in South Korea relations and is exclusively in charge of propaganda, agitations and peace offensives against the South—successively since January 1984. Furthermore, according to what was confirmed in November of last year, he concurrently serves as chairman of the SPA Foreign Relations Committee, seemingly to promote diplomatic activity by parliament members.

Major Political Activities, Characteristics

Ho Tam has been involved in countless government and party activities in the past 40-plus years. Let us take a look at some typical ones:

As an in-law to Kim Il-song, he has always been visibly closer to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il than any one else. As early as April 1965, he, then a vice foreign minister, accompanied Kim Il-song on his Indonesia visit, which proved the first event prompting public recognition of Kim Il-song's trust in his diplomatic ability. He has since been a confirmed member of Kim Il-song's entourage on most of his overseas tours. Ho Tam accompanied Kim Chong-il, too, on his China visit in 1983, which was Kim Chong-il's first foreign tour. In fact, Ho Tam accompanied Kim Chong-il whenever the latter made a guidance tour of a major economic construction site or a cultural facility, with no exception. Indeed, wherever the two Kims are, he is always there close to them.

Except with the two Kims, there has been no confirmed personal ties or factional relationships between him and other political figures. He is known for being a lonely traveler in life. Therefore, he apparently casts his lot with the Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il, father-to-son succession and otherwise has no political ideology or doctrine of his own. One may find concrete confirmation of this sort of philosophy of Ho Tam's about politics and life in general in his speeches and deeds as follows: On 13 November 1970, at the third-day session of the Fifth WPK Congress, he, who was then foreign minister, took part in the debate in the capacity of a delegate of the party organization of South Pyongan Province, heaping praise on Kim Il-song and unleashing a tirade praising his own accomplishments in the area of propaganda for Kim Il-song. He said: "The report delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, our leader, a genius of revolution, summing up the work [of the party Central Committee], is a great programmatic document brilliantly illuminating the future course of our party and the revolution. It is an outstanding document of encyclopedic, classic significance serving as a programmatic, ideological weapon that greatly contributes to expediting the victory of the world communist movement and the world revolution...." Then, he said, in self-praise, that his Kim Il-song propaganda activities include translating into foreign languages the Kim Il-song biography and the brief history of his revolutionary activities, and publishing, publicizing and disseminating them overseas. His achievements also include, he said, the creating of the "Kim Il-song works translation committees" and "Kim Il-song works publishing committees"; the establishing of the "Kim Il-song works study institutes," "Kim Il-song revolutionary history study rooms" and "Kim Il-song libraries," and the forming of the "Kim Il-song works study teams" in various countries, mainly Asian, African and Latin American.

All his political and diplomatic activities are based on, and aimed at carrying out, Kim Il-song's anti-U.S. chuche ideology and his ambition for communist rule over the entire Korean peninsula. At the third-day session of the Fifth Party Congress on 13 November 1970, he made a speech during the debate, stressing that "the primary object of our party's foreign policy and diplomatic activities is to thoroughly isolate the U.S. imperialists and expedite the reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution." At the same time, he emphasized that "the Korean revolution is part of the world revolution. The victory of the party and the Korean revolutionary struggle depends on whether or not we strengthen and develop the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea and, at the same time, on whether or not we strengthen our solidarity with the international revolutionary forces." In other words, he argued that for a communist revolution in the South, revolutionary forces must be strengthened in the North and the South, and South Korea must be isolated internationally. In short, he stressed that the "three major revolutionary forces" must be strengthened. At the same time, Ho Tam set forth the anti-U.S. movement as a major task in revolutionary practice by stressing that "we must carry through Comrade Kim Il-song's strategic guideline of strengthening the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front with all the revolutionary countries and peoples and of waging joint anti-U.S. struggles with them."

Of Ho Tam's diplomatic activities, we can easily recall the following ones:

He strengthened the base of North Korea's nonalignment diplomacy. While in the post of foreign minister, he actively promoted nongovernmental diplomacy with emphasis on nonalignment, and he endeavored to develop and expand formal diplomatic relations with other countries while consolidating economic cooperation. Anti-U.S. national liberation was the slogan of nonalignment diplomacy at the time, while the forming of various types of nongovernmental friendship organizations was the diplomatic approach he used. Among such organizations were solidarity committees, friendship societies and Kim Il-song research institutes. The numbers of those media organized in various countries were, as of the end of 1980: friendship societies, 410 in 103 countries; committees for solidarity with North Korea for reunification, 308; and Kim Il-song research institutes, 704.

Also, during Ho Tam's tenure as foreign minister—from 1970 to the end of 1983—North Korea markedly expanded its diplomatic relations with other countries. In this period, the number of countries with diplomatic relations with North Korea increased from 44 to 104. This increase is of course attributed in part to a heated diplomatic race between North and South Korea in the 1970's; essentially, however, it appeared to be the result of North Korea's intensive conduct of nonalignment diplomacy with African and Central and South American countries. In that period, the number of countries in these regions with diplomatic ties with North Korea jumped from 19 to 51.

Among Ho Tam's accomplishments, one cannot overlook the fact that he made North Korea a member of the Nonaligned Nations Movement. He did a great job to that end at the second nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in Lima, Peru, in August 1975.

Taking advantage of North Korea's position as a nonaligned country to the maximum extent, he has since intensified a concentrated anti-U.S., anti- South Korea propaganda-agitation offensive in every part of the world. Especially, while continuing propaganda on the themes of dismantling the UN Command in South Korea, forcing U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, he intensified vilification of the South Korean Government and propaganda on the North Korean confederal-republic-for-reunification plan as well as on Kim Il-song and North Korean systems. Held in this sort of atmosphere, the 30th UN General Assembly session in the fall of the same year [1975] passed a communist bloc resolution supporting the North Korean position on the Korean issue simultaneously with the Western nations resolution supporting the South Korean position, a development that triggered controversy over the limits of the United Nations' peace-keeping function. However, North Korea's nonalignment diplomacy also began showing its limits. At the third nonaligned nations meeting and again at the fifth nonaligned nations summit, Ho Tam maneuvered for South Korea's diplomatic isolation and for driving a wedge between South Korea and the USSR; however, his maneuvers proved to be less successful than anticipated as many nonaligned countries supporting South Korea—and tired of the North Korean political propaganda—strengthened their demand that the nonaligned nations maintain neutrality over the Korean issue. Needless to say, North Korea still succeeded in having its propaganda and agitations against South Korea reflected in declarations and resolutions adopted by those meetings. From the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana in September 1979, however, there were no separate declarations adopted on the Korean issue reflecting the North Korean position, suggesting that Ho Tam's nonalignment diplomacy had come to its limits. Nevertheless, he persistently carried on the anti-South Korea propaganda offensive, taking advantage of North Korea's status as a member of the nonaligned nations. He succeeded in having a nonaligned nations forum on food and agriculture held in Pyongyang in August 1981. Then, in May 1982, he had the press agencies joint coordination committee of the nonaligned countries hold its seventh meeting in Pyongyang and adopt a "Pyongyang declaration." Thus, he carried on the anti-South Korea offensive. North Korea was unable, however, to have a nonaligned summit held in Pyongyang, and its attempt to prevent the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games from being held in Seoul also failed. Among the reasons the nonaligned nations refuse to positively support the North Korean propaganda offensive against South Korea is, needless to say, the growth of South Korea's national strength. It can also be said that the current international climate of reconciliation prompts them to take the posture of rejecting political interferences in other countries, that they see greater advantage in diplomatic cooperation with South Korea than with North Korea for the sake of practical economic benefits.

Next, let us take a look at the characteristics of Ho Tam's diplomatic activities with the United Nations.

The 30th UN General Assembly session in 1975 approved both the Western nations resolution supporting the South Korean position and the communist bloc resolution supporting the North Korean position. The Western nations resolution called for North-South dialogue and peace talks between the parties concerned while the communist bloc resolution demanded dismantling the UN Command in South Korea, withdrawing foreign troops, replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and a reduction of the North and South Korean military forces. The two resolutions were presented to the UN Political Committee on 17 November 1975; of the 142 member nations, 59 voted for the Western nations resolution and 51 against it, with 29 abstaining. Meanwhile, 51 countries voted for the communist bloc resolution and 38 against it, with 50 abstaining. Thus, both resolutions were approved. In the General Assembly plenary session, too, they were passed 59-51-29 and 54-43-42 respectively.

Ho Tam was satisfied with the resolutions, although split and conflicting, and avoided taking the North-South confrontation to the United Nations in 1977 and thereafter.

Ho Tam appears to be putting much emphasis on diplomacy involving Japan. First of all, he formed solidarity organizations with pro-North Korea groups in Japan, inviting many pro-North Korea figures to visit Pyongyang in what was tantamount to popular diplomacy or anti-U.S. self-reliant diplomacy in action, which is his pet idea. As a result, the "Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" was formed in Japan for suprapartisan diplomacy in November 1971. Then, in February 1972, the "Liaison Council for Exchange and Solidarity of Anti-Imperialist Workers" was formed, also in Japan, ostensibly for improvement of Japan-North Korea relations. In September 1973, plans were announced in Japan for easing the North-South Korean tension and promoting reunification, which focused on opposing Japan's hostile policies against North Korea and expediting normalization of diplomatic relations. Meanwhile, Kim Il-song announced during the Fifth Party Congress in November 1970 North Korea's shift from the past South Korea strategy relying on violence to inducing a popular democratic revolution in the South.

Numerous nongovernmental organizations were formed in Japan, including the "National Conference for Japan-Korea Normalization" and the "Japan Committee to Support Korean Reunification" against the "South Korea-Japan-U.S. military integration," the latter in June 1967. As of the end of 1980, the number of such organizations reached over 50. North Korea's Japan infiltration strategy has invariably been carried out through Chongnyon [the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan].

Among the leading figures representing Japan's North Korea policy are Ryokichi Minobe, [former] Tokyo governor, and Tokuji Utsunomiya and Chuji Kuno, while North Korean political figures involved with Japan relations include Hyon Chun-kuk and Kim U-chong as well as Ho Tam.

Among Ho Tam's South Korea policies, there are a number of them which we can easily recall, such as the proposal for tripartite talks.

He made public the "eight-point Ho Tam plan" in early 1970 in a stepped-up peace offensive on the South. On the international scenes then, there was an East-West reconciliation mood and China began moving vigorously for normalization with the United States and Japan, heralding new upcoming changes in North-South relations on the Korean peninsula. Especially, on the occasion of the 15 August 1970, Liberation Day, South Korea [sentence incomplete].

In response to such changes in the situations surrounding Korea and in North-South relations, Ho Tam, in the capacity of foreign minister, at the fifth session of the fourth SPA in April 1971, announced the "eight-point peaceful reunification plan," introducing new elements in the South Korea strategy.

In his report under the title "On the Present Situation and Expediting the Independent Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland," he first said that "today we are living in a great era of struggle when all the revolutionary peoples of the world are rising in anti-imperialist struggles in unison, and in a purposeful era of revolutionary change when imperialist colonial systems are crumbling irretrievably." He stressed: "We call on all the patriotic political parties, public organizations and people of all strata and individual personages in South Korea to rise, hand in hand with us, in a nationwide joint struggle to wipe out the Pak Chong-hui traitorous, country-selling clique and realize the complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces." At the same time, he argued that "we must stage mass movements to further ripen conditions for national reunification and to open the door to North-South contacts and negotiations." According to him, North Korea now had to create a revolutionary atmosphere through North-South dialogue—that is, create conditions for dissident, procommunist activities inside South Korea. He thus unmistakably revealed North Korea's disguised peace offensive tactics. He then made public the following eight points of North Korea's peaceful reunification plan:

(1) Withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea; (2) reduction of the North and South Korean military strength, respectively, to 100,000 men or below; (3) scrapping by South Korea of treaties and agreements it signed with foreign countries and its declaration of noncooperation with those countries; (4) holding of a North, South general election and establishment of a united central government; (5) assurances of complete freedom of political activity and unconditional release of patriotic figures in South Korea for a free North, South Korean general election; (6) a North-South confederation system to be established for the transitional period; (7) North-South trade and economic cooperation, multilateral mutual exchanges and cooperation in cultural, arts, sports and other fields, mail exchange and mutual visits of people; and (8) holding of a North-South Korean political consultative conference to discuss all these plans with the participation of all the political parties, public organizations and individuals qualified to represent all the people. This consultative conference, it was pointed out, can be held at Panmunjom or in any third country at any time and should represent political parties and public organizations and individual personages in North and South Korea.

Meanwhile, Kim Il-song, in his speech at a welcome rally for Cambodia's Sihanouk on 6 August the same year [1971], officially reaffirmed the eight-point Ho Tam plan and, by doing so, launched a serious attempt to start political talks with the South. On 12 August 1971, South Korea proposed North-South Red Cross talks for reunion of displaced families, which was accepted by North Korea and, as a result, North-South dialogue materialized for the first time. Later, however, North Korea broke off the dialogue unilaterally as it found it impossible to attain its basic political aim—namely, confusion in the South Korean anticommunist policy.

Then, in March 1974, Ho Tam delivered a report to the third session of the fifth SPA under the title "On Premises for Ending the Tense Situation in Korea and Expediting the Independent Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland." Putting forth prerequisites for resumption of dialogue, he argued that the issue of miliary tension on the Korean peninsula must be resolved, and that to that end, the United States must end its interferences in Korean domestic affairs and pull out its troops from South Korea. He stressed, in effect: "In order to make smooth progress in North-South dialogue, improve North-South relations and expedite the peaceful reunification of the country, it has become the most urgent task facing us now to bring an end to the military confrontation and military tension between the North and the South. I, authorized by the government, hereby propose relevant measures we should take to prepare premises for an end to the state of tension and to expedite the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. First, we must make the United States stop its interferences in domestic affairs of our country and withdraw its troops from South Korea." Kim Tong-kyu, party secretary, who spoke after Ho Tam, proposed negotiations with the United States and a U.S.-North Korea peace agreement. The SPA session also adopted a letter to the United States. Then, after 10 years of silence, Ho Tam spoke at the third session of the seventh SPA in January 1984, again referring to a peace agreement with the United States and proposing the so-called tripartite talks for the United States, North Korea and South Korea. When he made that speech, it was only four months after the Rangoon terrorist bombing. Many countries had announced diplomatic sanctions against North Korea, driving it into a tight corner internationally. North Korea thus came up with such farfetched proposals as the tripartite talks plan in an attempt to get the United States to ease its sanctions.

He said in that speech, in effect, that "I propose that we hold tripartite talks by allowing South Korean authorities to participate in our talks with the United States, and discuss in the talks thus held the matter of concluding a peace agreement with the United States and adopting a North-South nonaggression declaration." This plan, he said, is a "peaceful, patriotic plan for national salvation to bring about a breakthrough for reunification." He also said that "with a view to founding a confederal state, a political consultative conference like a pan-national dialogue should be held." The speech was a disguised peace offensive deliberately ignoring South Korea's position.

At the fourth session of the seventh SPA in April 1985, Ho Tam proposed North-South parliament talks. It was right after North Korea offered relief goods to South Korean flood disaster victims in September 1984. The proposal came immediately after a brief resumption of North-South dialogue on that North Korean offer, and at a time South Korea was making all-out efforts for dialogue with the North.

At that SPA session, Ho Tam delivered a "report on the need to take practical measures to promote national reconciliation and trust between the North and the South and relax the tense situation in the country." In the speech, he asserted: "As a measure for an epoch-making breakthrough to bring about a turnaround in the present situation, contacts should be made and talks held between the SPA and the South Korean National Assembly. The inter-parliament talks are proposed for the purpose of resolving, if at all possible, North-South peace problems even before the proposed tripartite talks are held." "Inasmuch as the SPA and the South Korean National Assembly respectively embrace politicians representing their political parties," he noted, "their talks will, to a certain extent, take on a pan-national nature." He thus defined the nature of the proposed inter-parliament talks as being a form of political consultative talks and, in fact, made it clear that North Korea had not abandoned its position against talks being held at levels that represent authorities—that is, against unifying contact points for dialogue.

Moreover, Ho Tam has lately been actively pushing his South Korea strategy through contacts with individual figures, inviting them over to Pyongyang and holding talks with them. He is responsible for, among other things, the smuggling in of Mun Ik-hwan in April of last year and that of Yim Su-kyong, a student, in late June, also last year. Thus, it has been confirmed that he is actively working to create national dissensions and political unrest in the South by inviting individual figures to Pyongyang.

Conclusion

The full picture above of political activities of Ho Tam, the man in charge of Pyongyang's South Korea operations, precisely reflects aspects of developments in the disguised peace offensive staged by North Korea from 1970 through the end of the 1980's.

North Korea has continued to pursue the "strengthening of the three revolutionary forces" policy for the past 20 years—"strengthen the revolutionary base in North Korea, strengthen the revolutionary forces in South Korea, strengthen the international revolutionary support forces"—and Ho Tam has been the spokesman for that South Korea policy and foreign policy in general.

However, things have changed increasingly in favor of South Korea and against North Korea as time passed by. Although North Korea used every possible means to strengthen the above-mentioned three revolutionary forces under Ho Tam's lead, the result was against its expectations; it had the effect of isolating North Korea internationally while helping South Korea show its strength in the ranks of industrial democracies. Today, on the threshold of the 21st century, the international situation is making turns increasingly unfavorable for North Korea. With the Soviet Union and East European communist countries whom it had absolutely relied on carrying out political reforms, one after another, the cause of anti-imperialist international communism in which North Korea placed its faith has weakened; at the same time, fraternal class- oriented political parties are disappearing.

Such being the situation, it appears that Ho Tam simply cannot argue any more for what he calls the strengthening of the revolutionary forces, his pet idea. It will no longer be possible for him to persist in such absurd demands as "tripartite talks," "pan-national political consultative conference" and individual contacts between personages of all strata which were all aimed at avoiding talks between responsible parties.

If Ho Tam wishes to ease, more or less, these predicaments facing North Korea and contribute to solving problems between North and South Korea, he must work to have Kim Il-song correct his perception of the situation, and particularly his line precipitating a South Korean revolution as soon as possible, and make efforts to promote North Korea's reform and opening-up in the political and social areas and put North-South dialogue on track.

Diplomatic Relations Protocol Signed in Namibia

SK2903045690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Namibia set up ambassador-level diplomatic ties in the Namibian capital of Windhoek on Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Ambassador-at-large Song Hak-won and Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab signed the protocol opening diplomatic relations, a ministry spokesman said. The protocol is effective retroactively to March 21, Namibia's independence day, the spokesman said.

South Korea has established diplomatic ties with eight communist nations as a result of its positive northern policy since last year, bringing the number of nations that have diplomatic ties with Korea to 139.

Since Namibia belongs to the frontline states that oppose South Africa's apartheid, Korea-Namibia relations will influence Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Gambia to open ties with Korea, he said.

U.S. Reportedly To Cancel F-16 Squadron Plans

SK3003012790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] The United States has apparently rescinded its plan to inaugurate another F-16 fighter squadron at Osan Air Base, which the country had planned in return for closing its three air bases in Korea, government officials said yesterday. They said U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney notified his Korean counterpart Yi Sang-hun of the action last Feb. 14 when the former visited Seoul.

Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said last Feb. 30 that the U.S. Seventh Air Force in Korea would introduce additional F-16 fighters to supplement the weakened armaments following the closure of the three air bases, Kwangju, Suwon and Taegu.

The U.S. military, however, refused to confirm the report and issued a terse statement, which reads, "We note that the spokesman for Ministry of National Defense has said that the report was not in the minutes or text of the Feb. 14 working level meeting. As a matter of policy, we, the U.S. Forces in Korea, do not comment about the contents of this discussion which have not been released officially by the proper authorities."

The spokesman said the U.S. air force will have two of its three F-16 fighter squadrons in Korea equipped with LANTIRN, "low-altitude navigation and targeting infrared system for night," to strengthen its armaments. A squadron has 24 fighters.

In a related development, the United States, despite its repeated pledges to the contrary, unilaterally decided in January to close the three air bases and make a partial troop reduction without consulting Seoul, the officials said. They said that after Seoul was informed of the unilateral decision a statement was deliberately concocted and issued by both sides simultaneously to cover up the U.S. action.

The Jan. 29 announcement said that "after close consultations" the two sides had "agreed" to close the U.S. air bases between this October and July 1992 and move all the forces stationed at the three bases to Osan and Kunsan air bases, except for 2,000 noncombatants who would leave Korea. Fabrication of the announcement surfaced in a memorandum made at a working-level meeting of defense officials from the two nations Feb. 14, just before Defense Minister Yi had talks with his U.S. counterpart in Seoul, said the officials who declined to be named.

Cheney was here for the Korea-U.S. defense ministers' meeting, in which it was agreed in principle to gradually reduce the U.S. presence from its current 43,000 troops and increase Seoul's share of the cost of stationing U.S. Forces in Korea.

According to the memorandum, the United States apologized to Korea at the working-level meeting for making the decision without consulting Korean officials, the official said.

No Deplores Campus Trend of Leftist Ideology

SK3003013590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday deplored a campus trend for some students to be captivated by leftist ideology which is ebbing in world history.

"It is very distressing that promising youths are wasting their young days, captivated by leftist ideology, through their radical struggles to overhaul society," No said. He argued that communism proved itself through 70 years' experiment to be a failure.

President No was speaking to 125 students who topped this year's entrance examinations at colleges and universities across the nation during lunch at Chongwadae.

Pointing out that some student activists have become captives of old-fashioned ideology, led by their friends or seniors or by several books they have read, No asked the college freshmen "to check closely any tenet before you put your trust in it."

"Youths of all Communist countries are overthrowing the Communist system for the cause of freedom and value of life, but student activists in our country are attempting to turn the hands of the clock backwards against history," the President contended.

In particular, President No stressed, "You should not forget that you are not masters of the present of this country, but masters of the future."

* President No's 'Capriciousness' Criticized

902C0121A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u, and Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, presidents respectively of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], having reached agreement with lightning speed on the tripartite merger of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], RDP and NDRP on 22 January, have caused, at one stroke, the collapse of the present political order (four-party structure), one that was chosen by the people in the general elections of April 1988.

Amid the crosscurrents of affirmative and negative reactions to the tripartite merger commonly referred to as a great conservative union, there are criticisms in the political circles as to the credibility of the recent utterances and deeds of President No in his position as the nation's ruler.

At his New Year's press conference held no more than 12 days prior to the tripartite agreement by one No and two

Kims, President No said: "The question of revamping or union is not something that could be brought about suddenly, artificially, but, in my opinion, it must be dealt with prudently."

In particular, he averred: "The DJP has not looked into the matter of joining hands with a particular opposition party or any similar measure at present (the 10th of January)."

It came to light in less than 2 weeks that this statement was contrary to the truth.

The fact that by the time of this press conference the DJP had held in-depth merger talks with the two opposition parties has been confirmed not only by sources of the merger parties but by the Blue House as well.

The Blue House authorities on 22 January categorically contradicted the president's statement at this press conference, claiming that prior to his talks with the two Kims, "President No, following talks with the four-party leaders at the Blue House on 15 December of last year, 'had completed his plan for the revamping of the political circles' and begun from the beginning of the New Year an indirect dialogue with each of the parties."

At this press conference President No also said: "It is premature to discuss a constitutional amendment for the cabinet system"; and "for the political circles to be separated into conservative and reformist is difficult in light of our country's conditions." What added to this lie was the additional explanation [by the Blue House authorities] that an agreement was reached on the formation of a new party by merging the three parties, that "the merger was premised on a constitutional amendment for the cabinet system" and that this represented "a great mid-course union of the democratic forces."

The presidential New Year's press conference is an event at which the president enunciates his national policy for the coming year in detail to the people at a minimum, and, in addition, may present a longer point of view, and he seeks their understanding. Yet, the ulterior plan of the president at this significant press conference came to light in no more than 10 days. This deceit has raised a serious question as to the national leader's credibility.

For President No this is not the first time. The fact of the matter is that on several occasions in the recent past he failed to keep his pledges to the people, or resorted to inappropriate expressions, and had them pointed out to him on each occasion.

Toward the end of last year prior to the recently announced tripartite merger Pak Chun-kyu, then representative committeeman of the DJP, in an interview with TONG-A ILBO revealed such a political current, the first indication from a ruling party source. At that time the Blue House denied it, quoting President No as saying "an absurd story," and accepted Pak's resignation. But the result shows that the matter was conducted fairly as stated by Representative Pak.

Following the Blue House "great compromise" of 15 December of last year, President No, emphasizing, "From now on I will make the politics of dialogue and compromise take root," gave prominence to the affirmative side of the four-party structure, but he revealed in less than a month after that statement that he had had the intent to take the lead in abolishing the four-party structure.

At the year-end get-together with the Blue House reporters on 23 December of last year he declared "there was no need at all" to meet Chong Ho-yong for a talk in connection with the settlement of problems of the Fifth Republic. But less than 30 minutes after that statement he met Chong Ho-yong in the Blue House and exacted from him a promise to resign as assemblyman. At the time he was elected president in 1987, President No made a pledge to the people "to seek a referendum on his government after the Olympics," but dragging the matter on into 1989, turned it into a point of political dispute. After conferring with opposition party presidents, one after the other, on 20 March 1989, he declared that "the holding of the interim referendum is in abeyance."

This position changed three months later when in a press interview he declared that he would "not hold the interim referendum." In the end, his pledge to the people to hold an interim referendum was completely abandoned.

As to the Fifth Republic settlement, too, which was concluded by the agreement of the ruling and opposition parties at the end of last year, President No responded by changing his words when appropriately.

President No, in February 1988, before and after his inauguration as president, said he would handle the Fifth Republic problems without "considering it sacred," then he gradually came up with the simultaneous settlement of the Fifth Republic and succession of the Sixth Republic, and in the end, declared that the Sixth Republic would "not repeat the mistakes of the Fifth Republic," a self-serving reassurance.

Furthermore, he has publicly claimed that concessions were made for the sake of compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, and that the resignation of Chong Ho-yong from his assemblyman's position could not be demanded, a stand which subsequently developed into a party policy of the DJP, only to be rescinded later; and the matter of taking the former assistant to the president for security affairs Chang Se-tong into custody was handled contrary to the statement he had made.

Cases where the president's words were inconsistent were evident in connection with the economic questions as well.

On 1 June of last year when he received a routine report from Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun, President No expressed pessimism, saying, "Our economy reveals 'structural problems,' and if allowed to continue unchecked, its South Americanization can not be avoided." Only three days earlier when he met business representatives, he had expressed optimism, saying, "Our economy will continue to move forward," an optimism inconsistent with the pessimism expressed later.

Thus the president as the highest leader responsible for national politics, the man who could, in another sense, be regarded as the moral guidepost for the state and the people, in changing his words depending on the situation, loses his political credibility. This cannot be overlooked.

That is why the people are suspicious of President No's advocacy for an inevitable political revamping and merger of the ruling and opposition parties for the first time in the 40 years of constitutional government. This is allegedly aimed at a grand development of the state based on a new political order, but one that may change again suddenly at any time in the future.

Opposition Plans Rallies Against Ruling Party

SK2803072090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) plans to hold outdoor rallies and a nationwide petition drive beginning next month as the means to protest the formation of the new ruling party through a merger and to call for a general election.

PPD leader Kim Tae-chung said Wednesday that his party would start holding outdoor rallies and collecting 10 million signatures on April 1 to publicize its stand on the merger and drum up support for dismantling the Democratic Liberal Party.

"Had it not been for the party merger, bills on regional autonomy, police neutrality and the Kwangju democratic movement could have been passed in the last National Assembly session," Kim said.

The PPD has been alone in the opposition since the two other opposition parties, headed by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, joined forces with the ruling party to create a mammoth majority party in January.

"Lots of religious and dissident organizations have expressed their support for our 10 million signature campaign," said Kim. "The PPD will form a speech brigade comprising lawmakers and officials to organize indoor and outdoor rallies in each electoral district."

He said the theme of the rallies will be that there cannot be democracy, economic and social justice or a power transfer in 1992 without breaking the new ruling party.

* Campus Movements in 1980's Analyzed

902C0116A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korea 1, 4 Jan 90

[1 Jan 90 p 23]

[Article by Pak Tu-sik: "The Dissident Movements—an Outlook on the 1990's"; first of two parts: "Student Movements in the 1980's—from the Kwangju Incident to the Anti-U.S. Movement to the 'Sea of Blood' Stage"]

[Text] Will the dissident movements continue to be a major variable in influencing Korean society in the 1990's?

The tumultuous 1980's are history now, and 1990 has dawned, ushering in the new decade, and the dissident movement remains a factor potent enough to draw our concern. Among other things, it faces such immediate tasks as the National Teachers Union issue yet to be resolved, the founding of Chonnohyop [the National Council of Labor Unions] scheduled for early January, and the move of chaeya [the reformist camp] to form a new party which will very likely stir considerable commotions among political forces.

Meanwhile, it is also true that during the past year or so, important events took place at home and abroad—important enough to force changes on dissident factions in this country, both in the configuration of their presence and in their struggle methods. Especially, the Tiananmen incident in China and the revolutionary upheavals in the Eastern European communist countries have caused serious intellectual confusion among the dissidents in this country whose concept about Korean society's reform had been based on doctrinarian Marxism-Leninism. Historic developments in Eastern Europe where what the orthodox Marxist-Leninist had only seen as reformism or revisionism is now stark reality are likely to impact on the rigid conservative-reformist ideological confrontation in Korea in no small measures.

In the 1980's, the dissident forces in this country made monumental "Copernican" changes both qualitatively and quantitatively. The movements of the 1970's, one might say, had been cast in a romantic, sentimental atmosphere that could be likened to the "morning dew"; in contrast, those of the 1980's were staged on the basis of cold social consciousness and heavily armed ideologies.

It is true that until a certain point in the 1980's, voices of the dissident movements had a considerable amount of persuasive power on the public. It was attributable to the moral superiority featured by the movement's leading figures over the nation's ruling circles. Voices of the leading dissidents, under persecution for their resistance against dictatorship and a distorted system of distribution, found widespread sympathy among many people who had been tired of the prolonged military dictatorship or felt that they were left out of the growth-first economic policies. Even to intellectuals, who had been mired in anticommunist, cold war ideologies for more than 40 years since liberation and kept out of a world of ideological diversity, their unstrained liberal tone had a strong appeal.

The problem is that the dissident movements then failed to proliferate their idea and reform plans wide enough to kindle citizen movements. Entering the second half of the 1980's, many citizens began feeling tired of their radicalism with reform. Also, they exhibited rejection of extremist demonstrations by students and young workers. The fact that they allowed themselves to indulge in fundamentalist, leadership struggles while giving no consideration to the levels of awareness on the part of the "masses," whom they themselves had attached such great importance to, weakened the base of the movements among the masses.

The recently inaugurated Citizens Alliance for Economic Justice advocating moderate, rational lines based on a national consensus has been well received by the public. Also, the hitherto silent centrist liberal circles began publishing journals aimed at the middle class or forming their organizations one after another. These phenomena enable us to assume that the masses of people may very well be searching for alternative plans for social developments outside of the reform lines pursued by the dissident movements. In this context, it is understandable that many dissident groups' organs, in year-end articles reflecting on their movements in the 1980's and previewing the 1990's, unanimously noted the "securing of popularity" as a major future task.

If the 1980's were an "era of tumult" with no parallel in Korea's contemporary history, the dissident forces were undoubtedly one of the major variables in the upheavals. Where are they heading in the future amid the piles of internal and external tasks? We hereby publish a series of articles on prospects of the dissident movements in the 1990's, focusing on student factions, political camps and academic groups respectively. (Editor's note)

Whoever visited university campuses last summer, when student groups were in the throes over the issue of participation in the "Pyongyang Festival" [the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students], must have asked this question:

"Where am I now?"

Campus buildings lost their original names and were rechristened as "Kim Il-song University," "Revolutionary Library," "Nungnado Stadium," etc., and posted on bulletin boards set up in front of the main gates were maps of Pyongyang streets. Students were staging "The Flower Girl," a typical revolutionary opera North Korea is proud of, and even distributing a brochure about it.

The "North Korea plague," afflicting campuses on a full scale since 1986, peaked in the summer of 1989. Another typical North Korean revolutionary opera, "The Sea of Blood," was also staged on campuses and much "North Korean original literature" was introduced in a hurry. Chondaehyop [the National Council of College Representatives] representing 152 universities across the country, even decided to send an official delegation to Pyongyang for the first time since the partition of Korea.

Rivalry Within the Movement

As the second school term began [in September], however, there began to be the initial signs of a reversal. Chusapa [the chuche ideology faction] that had reigned as the "emperor" of activist students, was visibly on the ebb. It was best illustrated by the fact that in the elections for chairmen of their respective general student associations, held at 86 universities in November of last year Chusapa candidates were elected at only 47 universities.

Is Chusapa really on the decline? If so, what form will the post-Chusapa student movement take?

Student movements last year drifted away from the masses of people with a series of "anti-U.S., pro-North Korean" events such as Miss Yim Su-kyong's smuggling into North Korea. Especially, the Tongui University incident and the assault-homicide case in the death of Sol In-chong, a student, left stains even on what the student movement had valued as its only weapon—morality. In response, the activist students made such self-salvaging efforts as "voluntary restraints on use of firebombs in demonstrations" and "apology to the people" in an attempt to regain popular sympathy. Their efforts produced little results, however.

Students note that "Chondaehyop, hitherto the 'exclusive turf of Chusapa,' has finally opened up to other groups with different voices. As they say, the possibility is great that student movements of the 1990's will mark an era of rival factions in which the NL (National Liberation Chusapa) group, the traditional ND-CA (National Democracy-Constitutional Assembly) group and the PD [Popular Democracy] group will share power, maintaining their respective spheres of influence.

Questions about prospects of student movements of the 1990's can be answered only on the basis of a full review of the history of the 1980's. It is hoped that such a review will provide some minimum-level answers at least.

Mass Production of "Revolutionary Groups"

1980-85: The student movements of the 1980's began with the "Seoul Spring" in the wake of the 26 October [1979 President Pak assassination] incident. At the time, students were divided into hardliners and moderates over the question of holding demonstrations. Some led by student association leaders advocated "phased struggle" while others called for "full-scale struggle." Among the leaders of the first group were Sim Chae-chol, then chairman of the Seoul National University [SNU] Student Association (school of English education, 1977 class; currently, reporter for the MBC Network), and Yu Si-min (school of economics, 1977 class; currently aide to a National Assembly member), who insisted on "self-restraint on street demonstrations." Among the leaders of the latter group was Yi Hae-chan (presently, PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] member of the National Assembly), who had been urging "struggle" in conjunction with chaeya. Although short-lived due to the expanded martial law proclaimed by the government on 17 May [1980], the two major groups, it can be said, represented extensions of the "priority to field preparedness" and the "priority to struggle" arguments from the late 1970's and, at the same time, heralded the upcoming polemics in the student movements.

The Kwangju incident in May 1980 was a great shock not only to the general public but to the student movements as well.

The most conspicuous characteristic of the student movements after the Kwangju incident was the change in the posture of activist students—they shifted from a patriot-type posture to an attitude conscious of their position as revolutionaries. This change touched off polemics, although of a minimum level, on revolutionary theories of the student movements—that is, the Mu-Hak polemics which began in the fall term 1980. Proceeding from an evaluation of the May 1980 struggle and analyses of its failure, the arguments went as far as to cover the question of setting revolutionary lines. While the Murim side asserted that "under the present circumstances, the student movement is the main leader of all movements and, therefore, should focus on making internal preparations rather than engage in sporadic, attrition-type demonstrations, the opposing Haknim side argued that "the student movement is the vanguard, not the main leader, and therefore its role is to struggle."

The Murim faction's organization—led by Kim Myong-in (SNU school of Korean literature, 1977 class; currently, literary critic) and Ho Hon-chung (SNU school of political science, 1977 class; currently, peasant movement activist)—collapsed during a "preventive demonstration" it staged to block the Haknim faction's demonstration on 11 December 1980.

Meanwhile, the Haknim faction, led by Yi Tae-pok, a graduate of the National University (currently, founder of the newspaper CHONKUK NODONGJA SINMUN), formed the National Democratic Students Federation (Minhaknyon) and the National Democratic Workers Federation (Minnoryon). It was active until the leaders were taken into custody in early 1981 while preparing for a nationwide political struggle.

The Mu-Hak polemics set a pattern of critical consciousness for the subsequent student movements. At the same time, the polemics left a scar deeper than that of the Kwangju incident inside the student movements—i.e., the wholesale arrests of student movement organizers and the following organizational collapse.

Consequently, the subsequent student movements had no alternative but to go underground and focus on mass enlistment of organizers. As a result, the period following that development in 1980 through 1985 marked a "baby boom" era. Activists, whose priority was to restore the organization, did all they could to recruit and train freshmen. Thousands of students thus recruited grew to be activists, who are now leading the dissident movements in this country.

Anti-U.S./Reunification Mass Line

1985 and after: From 1985, the student movement entered an era of ideological struggle and organizational movement. Until then, the movements were confined to surreptitious, small-scale debates through pamphlets.

Beginning in 1985, full-scale polemics developed among activists on the basis of the campus autonomy decision by the government and the mass produced new elements of the movement. Organizationally too, the movement shifted from the previous struggle centering on underground circles to struggle based on cells.

First moves for change in the student movement were started in the 1984 fall by the "Flag" group led by Pak Mun-sik (SNU school of economics, 1977 class), Mun Yong-sik, An Pyong-yong and Yun Song-chu, who had had ties with the Haknim faction. Then, the Main Current force strongly reacted against the moves and the result was a heated argument between the MT (Minjuhwa Tujaeng or Democratization Struggle) faction and the MC (Main Current) faction.

At the time, the "Flag" faction presented the NDR (National Democratic Revolution) doctrine, holding that "the student movement, as the vanguard of struggle, must wage unbreakable battles in all future struggles. Meanwhile, different groups came up with different ideological arguments—the CDR doctrine (Citizen Democratic Revolution doctrine, siding with the position of the chaeya side) and the PDR (Popular Democratic Revolution) doctrine. They were called the C-N-P arguments. Later, the ND camp recruited Kim Min-sok and Ho In-hoe, then student association chairmen, as its members and went ahead to control the student movements through the Sammin (three principles of the people) struggle. While staging such shocking political struggles as the U.S. Cultural Center attack in May 1985 and the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] Training Institute raid in November of the same year, it created the new "occupy and entrench" pattern of struggle in the student movement.

The booklet "Flag 1-2" published and distributed by the ND faction in the fall of 1984 was branded by authorities a publication benefiting the enemy. This is the Minchuui (Democratization Promotion Committee) case and authorities arrested members of the organization.

In the fall of 1985, students who rebelled against the Sammin camp formed the Panje (Anti-imperialist) group, which is the origin of the present Chusapa (NLPDR). Among the leaders were Kim Yong-hwan (alias Kangchol), then a junior at the SNU law school, and Chong Tae-hwa (alias Minki). They broke with the organization based on university departments and junior colleges which represented the main current at the time;

created the "Tanje Thought Research Group" within the "classic literature society," one of the circles registered with SNU Headquarters; then, put forward their arguments through HAEBANG SOSIN and KANGCHOL SOSIN.

They shocked the student movements by defining the Korean society as a dependency of the United States still in a "colonial, semifeudal" status, demanding that all struggles be directed against the United States and urging all to devote themselves to the reunification movement. In March 1986, they formed the Federation of Students for National Salvation as an underground organization, mainly with SNU students, and Chamintu [the Anti-U.S., Anti-Fascist Self-Supporting Democratization Struggle Committee] as an open struggle organization; staged a series of extremist struggles, including those involving Yi Chae-ho and Kim Se-chin who burned themselves to death in self-immolations against the "initiatory military training on the frontline" in April of the same year.

Under this group's leadership, students of 26 universities across the country assembled at Konkuk University to form the Federation for the Struggle of Patriotic Students on 26 October of the same year. This resulted in the "Konkuk University incident" in which 1,200 of them were taken into custody in clashes with police during a confrontation that lasted three days and nights. Thus launched, the Chusapa faction now represents the mainstream of the student movements, with such organizations under its control as Chondaehyop (chaired by Im Chong-sok) and Sochongnyon (the Federation of the Student Associations in the Seoul Area). The faction, advocating an out-and-out mass-oriented line, read—and took advantage of—the voter's mind at the time of the June 1987 student resistance, toned down its slogan and demanded a "constitutional revision for direct presidential election," which was favorably received by the public. As everyone knows, Chusapa member, as the source of the "North Korea plague" that afflicted college towns, would listen to "shortwave broadcasts" and imitate North Korean terms and even gestures, to the shock of fellow citizens.

The ND force, whose organization collapsed in the 1985 Minchuui incident, launched Minmintu [the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist National Democratic Struggle Committee] in the fall of 1985 to oppose Chamintu. In May 1986, however, this faction was absorbed into the CA (Constitutional Assembly) force armed with a new revolutionary doctrine and led by Choe Min (SNU school of national history, 1977 class). In 1987, the CA force urged an "armed uprising" and the convening of a "mass assembly," defining the domestic situation at the time—heightened politically by movements demanding constitutional revision and the Pak Chong-chol torture-death incident—as a "state of revolution." The call being essentially abstract, however, it failed to win public support and eventually came under a crackdown by authorities.

It can very well be said that in general, the student movements in 1987 and thereafter were dominated exclusively by Chusapa, despite the existence of minority factions—e.g., the CA minority faction and the CPC (Constitutional People's Conference) faction. The most typical example is the case of Chondaehyop formed at Chungnam University on 19 August 1987. It was formed as what can be likened to a trophy for the NL group which fought for a "constitutional revision for direct presidential election" in the June 1987 resistance. Thus, the student movements thereafter and through 1989 were waged through Chondaehyop and other open organizations.

Anti-Chusapa, Pro-PD Regrouping

Prospects: In a new trend in the student movements since 1989, ND-affiliated and other minority groups that had remained as anti-Chusapa splinter groups began regrouping into the PD camp. It is assumed that the PD camp is divided into three lines in terms of leadership and ideological trends. The first is the "academic" line led by young scholars attending a master's or doctor's course in graduate schools.

The "academic" members, advocating the restoration of orthodox Marxism- Leninism, came up with the "theory of neocolonial state monopoly capitalism" against the Chusapa's "theory of anti-colonial capitalism." In fact, it commands a large following among students. This second line links to labor appears to reflect an effort of predecessors of the student movement, who have been involved in struggles for some time now through pro-democracy labor union movements in metropolitan areas such as Inchon, to exercise their influence to make the student movement "only interested in anti-U.S. and reunification struggles." Followers of this line currently form the mainstream of the PD camp.

The third is the line of holdovers rejecting Chusapa from the beginning. However, as of this moment, the PD force can hardly be seen as an organization with an established program or constitution.

Commenting on the present status of the student movement, Hwang Song-chun, 26, currently attending the doctor's course on political science at the SNU graduate school, says that "students in general are turning their back on Chusapa for its recklessness and egotism." "Chusapa has been doing little more than listening to 'shortwave broadcasts' and scribbling off propaganda or agitative materials," he notes, "and the result of the recent SNU General Student Association chairman election was a stern verdict of the masses of students against Chusapa's intellectual indolence."

The student movements have generally been on the decline in the late 1980's. It is by no means a problem confined to Chusapa alone. It can be concluded that the movement's failure to cope with the changing situation led to the decline. As history shows, however, no one knows when the student movement might show up again as the "eye of the hurricane." In this connection, we need to recall the remark by Yi Nam-chu, 25, who was chairman of the SNU General Student Association at the time of the June 1987 resistance. He said, "Only some 300 students attended a pep-up rally at the Acropolis Square on 10 June 1987 and the mood at the time was rather unexciting. But the regime's continued maladministration brought on the huge waves of pro-democracy demonstrators."

[4 Jan 90 p 11]

[Article by Sim Yang-sop: "The Dissident Movements—an Outlook on the 1990's"; second of two parts: "Chonminnyon—Leadership in Question Over its Failure To Lead Chonnohyop, Ideological Shift Inevitable in the Wake of Eastern European Reforms"]

[Text] The 1980's marked a peak of the chaeya [reformist camp] movement. The power of the chaeya movement culminated in the June 1987 resistance in which it, along with students, citizens and opposition parties, led the pro-democracy resistance to victory. Although it subsequently suffered brief setbacks because of the "great split" during the presidential election, the chaeya could continue to develop thanks to the government's democratization measures that brought a broadened scope of legal labor activities, and to the rapid growth of mass movements.

Once an Amazing Organizing Power

As a result, it came to inaugurate on 21 January of last year the National Democratic Alliance of Korea (Chonminnyon), called the "largest organization since the Korean war." With more than 260 groups under its control, Chonminnyon was on a level higher than similar organizations in the past, not only on a physical scale but in quality as well. As such, it drew great attention. In other words, it even embraced religious and labor groups that had earlier stayed out of the Federation of Mass Movements for Democratic Reunification (Mintongnyon). Enhancing its mass-oriented stance, it formed a presidium made up of regional and group representatives instead of well-known elder leaders, and assigned a majority of delegate seats to groups of farmers and workers. Its mustering of chaeya forces was mighty enough to alarm even the conservative opposition parties accustomed to see chaeya forces as nothing more than their backers, not to mention the government and the ruling party.

However, one year after that, the image of Chonminnyon has become a very shaky one. The reason is that it made little progress in its activities throughout last year.

Some would of course cite such accomplishments last year as the forming of the National Teachers Union (Chonkyojo) and the National Alliance of the Poor (Chonbinnyon). Also, some chaeya personages started a push for a political party in what is seen as opening a "new sphere" in the chaeya movement.

New Party Movement Another Burden

However, when it comes to getting officially affiliated with Chonminnyon, national-scale mass organizations such as Chonkyojo, Chonbinnyon, and the National Council of Labor Unions (Chonnohyop) scheduled to be inaugurated on 22 January are showing a reluctancy to do so, and embarrassing development to chaeya activists who have been attempting to set them up as the "center" of Chonminnyon. Meanwhile, the force pushing for a new political party actually was a spin-off from Chonminnyon in the beginning, but the fact that a significantly large number of chaeya activists are now expected to join the new party movement in the future is also adding to the burden on Chonminnyon.

These sorts of contractions seem to be more than temporary ones and are likely to affect Chonminnyon for some time to come, prompting more and more people, including among chaeya forces, to speak about a "crisis" facing the dissident movements as a whole.

Ushering in the 1990's, we feel that in order to end a slump like this, it is imperative that Chonminnyon make sweeping changes in its ideology, organization, line of struggle and in every other aspect, consistent with the new situations at home and abroad and with the prevailing dynamics in the relationships among organizations of the dissident movements.

Abstract Slogans Unpopular

Since the Sixth Republic has taken a series of democratization measures, following its inauguration, it has become impossible for chaeya to win public support by merely shouting abstract slogans. The reason is that as the outcome of the National Assembly hearings [on the Fifth Republic corruption case] and the annual inspection of the administration by National Assembly teams have demonstrated, major political issues will be readjusted and diluted within the conservative camp as the revitalization of parliamentary politics progress. The political initiative will be increasingly in the hands of the government as it unfolds its partial reform-welfare policies such as the expanded opening of land to the public and the new city construction program.

Especially, the huge waves of reform and opening-up in East European and other communist bloc countries set off a demand for an ideological revision of the conventional dissident movement—i.e., a sweeping change in its perception and conception.

Yi Myong-hyon, professor of Seoul National University [SNU], notes: "It has been the dissident movement's thinking that there are problems in our society, so it should follow the antiestablishment line. But that sort of logic holds no water any longer." Chang Ki-pyo, secretary in charge of planning for a preparatory assembly for a progressive political party, also says that our dissident movement adopted foreign ideologies indiscriminately in the first half of the 1980's." "This is the time," he adds, "to establish a new doctrine of our own, suitable to the developing productive forces of our society."

Many Organizational, Practical Bottlenecks

Chaeya is faced with a variety of difficulties in the organizational and practical areas, too.

With the second regular session of its delegates scheduled for 10 and 11 February, Chonminnyon is absorbed in preparing a summation of its 1989 activities and searching for a future course, with no breakthrough in sight so far.

Chonminnyon last year put off its mid-year appraisal of activities, causing disorientation of its struggle. Also, the illegal visit of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan (Chonminnyon adviser) to North Korea led to the security-conscious political situation, with the government responding with hard-line measures (repression). Furthermore, the debate on forming a legal political party resulted in serious infighting within Chonminnyon. Then came the police blockade to shut out would-be participants from a mass rally in November. The general opinion is that all these developments inevitably resulted in Chonminnyon's setbacks.

Chonminnyon, for its part, did some self-criticism concerning a few of its activities. About the "struggle to oust the No Tae-u government" it staged, Chonminnyon now says that such direct struggles to overthrow the government can hardly have any persuasive power, and that the tactic of holding massive rallies, one after another, such as the "people's rally" and the "mass rally" was not effective.

Chonminnyon puts great emphasis on the current systematic readjustments and upgrading of the organization. According to its officials, it was because of the fragility of the organization that when four of its six presidium members were taken into custody last year, Chonminnyon could do nothing about it, not even a wiggle.

Exploring Shift to Central Control

To begin with, Chonminnyon is studying plans to replace the present organizational system—currently, regional and industrial organizations maintain a form of federation—with a single control system consisting of a center and branches. Presently, organizations are ostensibly under a "federation" but in actuality their relationship does not go beyond the "consultative," and Chonminnyon now is attempting to upgrade, through the reorganization, the organization's cohesive power to the level of a "federation," both in name and reality.

Also, Chonminnyon is planning mergers of similar regional organizations in some areas which are still divided because of the lingering effect of the split during the presidential election. The list includes: in Seoul, the Seoul Mintongnyon, the Seoul National Movement Headquarters for Democracy, and the Seoul Federation of the Masses; in Kwangju, the Kwangju Regional Council of National Democratic Movements and the Kwangju National Movement Headquarters. Chonminnyon also pins great hopes on the current move of the widely scattered farmers organizations to voluntarily unite into a new single national organization. The farmers movements are divided into the National Federation of Farmers Movements (Chonnongnyon), the National Council of Farmers Associations (Chonnonghyop), county farmers associations and councils of farmers organizations for different crops. Of these organizations however, only Chonnongnyon is presently affiliated with Chonminnyon.

Limits Seen in Indirect-Linkage Formula

Nevertheless, uniting with Chonnohyop [the National Council of Labor Movements] and other mass movement organizations remains the key to boosting the Chonminnyon organization. It can be a life-and-death issue for Chonminnyon as long as it holds to its image as the "center" of mass movements.

Kim Kun-tae, Chonminnyon policy chief, says, "Although Chonminnyon's political prestige has suffered serious damage recently, replacing it [Chonnohyop] with another organization is impossible," adding emphatically that "the principle of setting Chonnohyop up as the main force in an allied front remains unchanged." "If we fail to secure unity among organizations in each area," he adds, "it will be difficult for the movements to make progress in the 1990's and we may even have to expect regression or retreat."

While its solidarity with mass organizations is still important, Chonminnyon is unable to find any epochal way to secure it. In this connection, O Chung-il, Chonminnyon cochairman, proposed: upgrading of functions of the First Committee of the Masses Department (composed of representatives of workers, farmers and the poor); stepping up of joint struggles; and strengthening of struggles in the interest of the masses.

However, this kind of indirect linkage formula, short of Chonnohyop's direct joining in Chonminnyon, inevitably has its limits. Such limits were already demonstrated by the fact that the "mass rally" in November of last year, originally planned by Chonminnyon to be a massive joint rally, was actually held as separate, sectional rallies—the chaeya rally on 11 November, the workers rally on 12 November and the farmers rally on 15 November.

Friction Over Delegate Seats

Organizations who have not joined Chonminnyon are: the Chonnohyop Preparatory Committee, Chonnonghyop, Chonbinnyon, Chonkyojo, the National Artists Confederation (Minyechong), the Democratic Professors Association, the Democratic Lawyers Society (Minbyon), the Council of Physicians for Humanitarianism (Inuihyop), and the Council of Pharmaceutists for a Healthy Society. Meanwhile, the National Council of

College Representatives (Chondaehyop) and the National Council of Youth Organizations (Chonchonghyop) are not official members, but observers. It is known that Chondaehyop is withholding its entry because of differences with Chonminnyon over political lines and its share of delegate seats.

With regard to such lack of leadership, chaeya activists often explain that it is because of the still low levels of political awareness on the part of the masses. According to many mass movement activists, however, Chonminnyon's rigid posture is in part responsible for the problem.

Pae Il-to, member of the steering committee of the Chonnohyop Preparatory Committee (former chairman of the Seoul Subway Workers Union), says: "Chonminnyon will either set forth struggle after struggle like commodities in department store show cases, or highlight only progressive aspects of the organization and thus fail to keep step with the masses." "It has to put together the realistic demands of the masses and show them in its political vision," he adds. Meanwhile, Yi Chong-chan, director of the Chonnonghyop Education Department, notes that "Chonminnyon's student movement-type style is the problem," adding that "instead of indulging in street demonstrations and political struggles, it should pay more attention to the tax, land and housing issues." Yang Yon-su, Chonbinnyon Standing Committee chairman, also points out that Chonminnyon "is wrong if it expects the masses to follow decisions not based on the their sentiments and understanding, but made by its activists based on theory."

At present, chaeya movements agree that in order for Chonminnyon to overcome the said limits, there should be realignment and mergers of the dissident movements themselves. Regarding the direction of such realignment and mergers, however, they are divided into three different opinions, respectively favoring the strengthening of Chonminnyon, the building of a second confederation of mass movements centering on the big three base organizations of workers, farmers and the poor, and the forming of a legal political party to unite various forces.

Realistically, the second and third opinions—a new federation of the base organizations and a legal political party respectively—are only for the interim period. Therefore, chaeya is likely to undertake partial reorganization while maintaining the framework of Chonminnyon for the time being.

Then, as to whether Chonminnyon can expand and strengthen its organization as it wishes, we hear more negative views than affirmative. The reason is that changes in the domestic and international situations as seen in the finally reached settlement on the Fifth Republic case, the nation's economic crises and the reform waves in Eastern Europe are likely to quicken the conservative trends in the people's consciousness. In the organizational aspects, too, the base movement organizations continue to evade entering Chonminnyon, while a progressive political party, if formed, could result in splintering the present forces. In addition, there is the weakening of the student movement. These things make the weakening of Chonminnyon itself inevitable.

In the final analysis, it is anticipated that the dissident movements will, in actuality, make separate advances for the time being because of their complex internal situations, although they cry out loudly that they must unite or be smashed, one by one, by the regime's "divide-and-rule tactic."

As for those promoting a progressive party, who pose as "perestroyka advocates of the movements," it seems that for the immediate future at least, they will have to play the role of a "lone clerk" mainly with chaeya activists who are coming to join them in a steadily increasing number and farmers' groups relatively enthusiastic about joining the proposed party. Labor's participation appears to be difficult because of the ban on political activity by labor unions and other restrictions. It is expected that some middle-class intellectuals such as professors and lawyers will also join as policy advisers or supporters but not as official party members. No Mu-hyon, RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] member of the National Assembly, in a roundtable talk held recently stressed the need for finding solutions to social problems through parliamentary politics by saying that "nowhere else but in politics can we find the common base of interests for such diverse forces as small-scale entrepreneurs and workers, employees of big businesses and those of the smallest."

Pins Hopes on Middle-Class Intellectuals

The general observation is that the gap between the dissident movements and the conservative opposition parties will widen further in the wake of the settlement concerning the Fifth Republic case. Chaeya activists expect that opposition parties will remain indifferent to the government's hard-line measures (repression) against the dissident movements, such as routine exercise of government power and elimination of what it calls violence elements. Therefore, despite the fact that Chonminnyon has repeatedly manifested its position favoring a "positive tie-up with PPD and RDP," there seems to be little likelihood that it will lead to a "grand pro-democracy alliance."

In a nutshell, what has become clear is that the 1990's mark a decade requiring the chaeya movements to respond to changes in the situations with greater flexibility than ever. Han Sang-chin, SNU professor (social science), says: "Since the conservative government is as weak as ever in its ability to represent the different demands of different social strata, there still is much room for social movements." "In order for social movements to regain vitality," he stresses, "it is necessary to boldly cast off the conventional logic and ideas about organization and reform and focus on securing the movements' popularity."

Analysts' View of Present Economic Situation

SK2703065490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0500 GMT 27 Mar 90

[By Kim Tae-sik]

[Text] Seoul, March 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea's economy grew less than 7 percent last year, its slowest expansion in eight years, due chiefly to the sharp decline in exports, the Bank of Korea reported Tuesday. The previous low growth rate was 5.9 percent in 1982 and the gross national product grew by over 12 percent a year between 1986 and 1988.

The GNP was 119.535 trillion won at 1985 constant prices, up 6.7 percent from 111.98 trillion won in 1988, according to a preliminary tally by the central bank. The average exchange rate in 1985 was 870.53 won per U.S. dollar. The gross domestic product (GDP), deducting net income from abroad from the GNP, increased 6.1 percent over 1988 to 120.428 trillion won. Per capita GNP increased to 4,968 dollars, from 4,127 dollars in 1988.

The goal for GNP growth last year was 8 percent but the government had to revise that figure downward twice, to 6.5 percent, because of a protracted economic slump. Although the domestic sector, including consumption, construction and investment, turned in a favorable performance, sagging exports and high wages slowed the overall economic growth.

For the first time since 1974, exports recorded a minus growth rate, slipping 4 percent to 46.283 trillion won at 1985 constant prices. Exports in 1988 rose 12.5 percent from the year before.

The rise of the Korean won against the dollar and industrial disputes weakened the price competitiveness of Korean products considerably, causing the decline in exports, the bank said.

In terms of GDP, the growth of the manufacturing industry slowed from 13.4 percent in 1988 to 3.7 percent last year while agriculture, forestry and fisheries shrank 0.7 percent from an 8 percent growth rate in 1988.

In the service sector, including wholesale and retail business, restaurant and hotels, financial and insurances, the growth rate dropped from 12.7 percent in 1988 to 8.3 percent last year while construction raised its growth rate from 9.5 percent to 15.4 percent and the electricity, gas, and piped water service industry rose from 9.8 percent to 10.1 percent in the same period.

Domestic consumption recorded a growth rate of 9.8 percent while the increase in facility investments stood at 12.3 percent, compared with 13 percent in 1988, indicating that consumption was unaffected by the economic slump.

The ratio of taxes to national income rose from 18.2 percent in 1988 to 19 percent last year.

Analysts said the sluggish growth in the manufacturing industry revealed the structural problems of the Korean economy. Although the amount of facility investment rose substantially (12.3 percent), most of the investments were for automation of existing factories and not for new production facilities, they said.

The government failed to take steps to strengthen Korean goods' international competitiveness while businesses neglected technological innovation and facility investments during the economic boom of 1986-88, which brought about the current protracted economic slump, they said. They say the government should take more fundamental measures to boost exports and encourage investments in order to attain this year's targeted economic growth rate of 6.5 percent to 7 percent.

Writer Warns of 'Panic Selling' on Stock Market

SK2903005090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Mar 90 p 6

[News analysis by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Stock Prices on Verge of 'Panic Selling'"]

[Text] Korea's stock market is in a crisis as investors rushed in a near panic to sell their stocks amid a widespread fear that prices will further drop. Seoul stock market's broad-based composite stock index has shattered record lows day after day this week in what stock market experts called a "panic-selling."

The index dipped 8.88 points yesterday to 819.04, the lowest level since November 1988. It appears to be a matter of time that the index will fall below 800 points, a level called by many as the last psychological barrier.

An unconfirmed rumor circulated during the day that the government was about to take powerful steps to save the stock market. Yet, it could do little to halt the slide of the stock prices, to the intense frustration of both investors and government officials.

"The stock market seems to have become totally immune to almost everything," a stock market expert said. "I really doubt that coming government steps will be of any big help."

In the past, the market would certainly have responded favorably to such a rumor, and climbed back, he said, requesting anonymity. General observation among investors, he said, is that coming steps will include nothing that could substantially give new vitality to the stock market.

"People just say that the government has used up all its available means to save the stock market. What else can it do?" he said.

On three occasions since December 1989, the government announced market-revitalization measures. But they were of little help to prop up the bourse. The first step, announced Dec. 13, 1989 and probably the most powerful, has even allowed more indirect foreign capital's participation in the stock market here. The Dec. 13, 1989, measures also included unlimited supply by commercial banks here to investment-trust companies to buy stocks in massive volume.

The stock market expert said he was skeptical that coming government steps will be able to stop ongoing panic-selling. Investors' confidence in the stock market was so much damaged that it was unlikely to be restored by any artificial government steps, he said.

On the cause for the current market slide, he said that it is really difficult to single out one major factor, adding that several factors combined to suppress the market. What seemed to have most shaken the investors' psychology, he said, was the real-name financial transaction system, the controversial economic reforms program advocated by recently replaced deputy premier Cho Sun.

The system which bans use of assumed names in bank accounts and any other financial transactions was primarily targeted at the stock market where many "big hands" have opened their accounts, using names of their family members, friends and others. Most foreign investors were believed to have used pseudo names because they are not yet allowed to directly invest in Korea's stock market.

As stock prices plummeted, new economic cabinet team led by Cho's successor Yi Sung-yun hurriedly announced that they will review the reforms program, virtually hinting that its implementation, will be indefinitely put off.

The system, key part of President No Tae-u government's economic reforms plans along with the concept of public ownership of land, was originally scheduled to go into force beginning 1991. But the government's decision appeared to have come too late, as being evidenced by the continued flow of money out of the stock market. If the decision had been made as early as last November when stock prices began to slip, market experts said, the situation would have been different.

The so-called hot money which had supported the stock market has been diverted to real estate market, reigniting the speculative boom there. One possible substantial step to reverse the flow of money back to the stock market, many market observers said, will be to check real estate speculation. When investment in real estate remains strong and property prices continue to rise, they said, the hot money will continue to be in the real estate market.

A market expert said, "The government tried to catch two rabbits—to stamp out the underground economy and real estate speculative investment. But it lost both."

Another factor for the stock price slide, he said, may be the poor performance of Korea's economy and uncertain prospect for the rest of the year.

The stock market slide seemed to have irritated stock investors and high government officials and for good reason. It is because the ups and downs of stock indexes have long been regarded as a barometer of popular confidence in the nation's economy and its leadership. For this reason, the government has often sensitively reacted to a steep fall of the stock prices.

Asked to predict when the stock market may regain its strength, many stock market experts replied: "Who knows?"

Businesses Urged To Prepare for Cocom Controls

SK3003073990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP)—The government has urged the South Korean business community to prepare for implementation of export-import controls set out by the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (Cocom).

The Trade and Industry Ministry is calling on large companies to take part in the "internal compliance program," under which a firm's exports of strategic items to communist nations are self-regulated, a ministry official said Friday. The ministry is also advising firms to establish departments to exclusively deal with the Cocom controls.

A company enrolling in the program can take advantage of the comprehensive export permission system, which exempts it from individual export permits for a certain period for exports to the same importer, the official explained. Exemption greatly simplifies the procedure for acquiring a licence to export strategic items and adoption of the program also heightens confidence that the company makes efforts to abide by Cocom regulations, he said. Under the program, businesses manage the reception of orders, shipping, internal inspection and observance of export records themselves.

In a related move, the ministry is to computerize the list of items subject to Cocom regulations so that exporters can easily distinguish between items allowed by Cocom and items that are prohibited. There are 158 items on the Cocom list under general headings, but detailed classification is much more complicated. The ministry has formed electronics, machinery, materials, defense industry and atomic power panels to list items that are not banned by Cocom.

Export controls will be introduced step by step under a plan that is to be finalized after consultations with the United States in August or September, the official said.

* Overview of Conglomerates' Plans for 1990's

902C0113A Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jan 90 p 17

[Unattributed special feature article: "Operational Strategy and Goals for the 21st Century—Major Firms Dream of Becoming Leading Players in the World's High-Tech Market in the Nineties"]

[Text] Ushering in the first year of the 1990's, major conglomerates in our country are drawing up ambitious blueprints aimed at leaping into the ranks of leading world-class firms by the year 2000. Their strategies call for a drastic increase in investment in high-tech industries, such as semiconductor, genetic engineering, optic communications, aircraft, and fine chemistry, in order to actively cope with the world's fast changing industrial order. In addition, they have already drawn up plans to expand trade with communist countries and sell "made-in-Korea" commodities on the world market, both in name and reality, thus turning the entire globe into a market for Korean goods. The Hyundai group set aside the 1990's as a decade for high-tech development, planning to increase percentage of technological investments to the gross sales to the level of 10 percent by the year 2000, from 2 percent at present. The Lucky-Goldstar group plans to emerge as a world-class firm in its major business line of semiconductors, electric equipment and electronics, and petrochemicals, with the goal of acquiring a 5 percent share of the world semiconductor market. The Samsung group aims at ranking among the world's top 10 by the year 2000 (in the FORTUNE list, it currently ranks 24th), and its strategy calls for concentrated investment in semiconductors, aircraft and space, and genetic engineering, with the goal of elevating its position to rank among the world's 10 top semiconductor makers. The Daewoo group has chosen electronics, aircraft, and communications as its showpiece industries and pledges to make another leap forward in the 1990's. The following is an overview of the operational strategies of our major conglomerates at the outset of 1990 in ushering in the coming decade preceding the 21st century.

Entry to Space Aviation

Hyundai: In the 1990's this group plans to increase new investments in the aircraft, petrochemical, precision instrument, and new materials industries while continuing to foster automobile and electronics as its major industries.

In particular, defining the 1990's as a stage for consolidating the foundations for leaping into a prominent place in the world market in the 21st century, the group set aside 1990 as "D-10" year. Its strategy also calls for all-out efforts to move into communist bloc countries. For the purpose of securing frontier technology, the group plans to increase the percentage of investments in technological development to the gross sales to 2 percent this year, to 5 percent in the mid-1990's, and to 10 percent by the year 2000.

With the production of nonmilitary helicopters undertaken last year by Hyundai Precision & Industry Co., the Hyundai group plans to invest 90 billion won to foster the aircraft industry as its major industrial field. In addition, it plans to concentrate a 300 billion won investment in the petrochemical field. With regard to automobile manufacture, it plans to enter the field of multipurpose jeep production for the first time, and as an initial stage, it plans to invest 100 billion won to build a factory by 1991 with an annual capacity of 10,000 jeeps. For the purpose of fostering the semiconductor industry, the group plans to build a very large-scale integration (VLSI) factory within the next year.

Also, plans are being made activeiy to enter the fields of space navigation and communications, and to continue ambitiously to pursue investment in development of satellite communications devices and VAN [value added network] projects.

The Hyundai group plans to set up its branch offices in Moscow and Nakhodka in the Soviet Union this year and participate in the installation of power generating facilities, plant construction, urban development, and forestry development projects. In addition, within this year the group plans to set up permanent branch offices throughout East Europe and exert major efforts to expand trade with bloc countries.

The sales volume target for this year is 28.17 billion won, 29.4 percent higher than last year's, and the export target is $6,647 million, a 28.5 percent increase.

Investment in Genetic Engineering

Lucky-Goldstar: This group has set aside the 1990's as a decade for building the foundation to become a world-class enterprise in the area of genetic engineering.

In the domestic industrial field, the group plans to concentrate its efforts in developing its strategic industries, such as electric, electronics, and petrochemicals, and foster frontier industries, such as high-performance, high added-value new materials, industrial electronics, and fine chemistry.

With the plan to increase its share in the world semiconductor market more than 5 percent by the year 2000, the group plans to invest a total of 550 billion won in the next 3 years. In addition, for the purpose of developing an integrated chemical industry ranging from crude oil development to the manufacture of petrochemical products, this year the group has already begun new investments to the tune of 500 billion won.

In the electric and electronics fields, Goldstar Co., Goldstar Telecommunications Co., and Goldstar Semiconductor, Ltd. plan to invest 1.5 trillion won in high-tech development under the plan to shift its main emphasis from the current home appliances field to information and communications, artificial intelligence computers, and various automated instruments.

Lucky (stock company), which has hitherto concentrated on the production of daily necessities, plans to enter the fields of genetic engineering and fine chemistry in the future. By the end of the 1990's, when all these projects are scheduled to be completed, the Lucky-Goldstar group plans to increase its gross sales to 70 trillion won.

The group's gross sales goal for this year is 18 trillion won, a 16 percent increase over last year, and its export goal is $7.5 billion, up 15 percent from last year. The group's investment goal for this year is 2.1 trillion won in total.

Challenge to 5th Generation Computers

Samsung: This group's operational goal is to concentrate on high-tech industries and step into the status as a super first-rate enterprise ranking among the world's top 10 in terms of the of sales by the year 2000 (the group ranks 24th in the 1988 FORTUNE list of the world's leading firms).

To this end, in the 1990's the group plans to concentrate its investments in areas which it anticipates will have a high growth rate, such as computers, communications, genetic engineering, petrochemicals, new materials, and aircraft and space, with semiconductors as the main axis.

To be more specific, in the case of semiconductors, the group plans to develop into one of the world's top semiconductor makers by the year 2000 through an integration of related fields. In the computer industry also, it plans to make an all-out challenge in the area of fifth-generation computers and the artificial intelligence and operating systems—the areas which are currently monopolized by the advanced countries—and develop its high tech industries to the level of producing world-class hardware and software.

To back up the high-tech industries, the group will strengthen the functions of the Samsung General Institute of Technology, which was established in 1986 for the purpose of achieving "technological self-reliance," and set up its branch office in the Taedok Industrial Complex.

Particularly, judging that it is imperative to move operations overseas in order to emerge as a world-class enterprise, the group is contemplating a plan to set up multiple headquarters in three areas, namely, Korea, the United States, and the EC in the 1990's. In this connection, the group plans to increase the ratio of overseas production to its total output by setting the ratio between domestic sales, exports, and overseas production to be achieved by the year 2000 at 40:40:20.

The group's total sales goal for this year is 26 trillion won (23 trillion won in 1989) and its export goal for this year is $10 billion ($8.5 billion in 1989).

Overseas Investment To Total $1.3 Million

Daewoo: This group plans to concentrate investment in high tech-based manufacturing industries such as aircraft, electronics parts, electronic communications, automobile parts, in the 1990's and exert major efforts to base its business structure on high technology.

To this end, the group as a whole plans to invest a total of 5.6 trillion won in 5 years through 1994, including 1.3 trillion won this year.

With a goal, in the early part of the 1990's, of quickly stabilizing the operations of Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Industry, whose red ink in the late 1980's was a tremendous drag on the rest of the group, the group plans to spur on the diversification of the business field of this company.

The group has chosen financial business, which together with trade and construction, is its strong area, as "the field in which it will work to become a leading firm worldwide," and will lead the way in the internationalization of financial operations.

The group as a whole plans to invest $1.3 billion overseas by 1994.

Setting aside this year as "the first year for innovative management to prepare for the 21st century," the group will exert major efforts to achieve improved managerial proficiency in all areas, including organizational structure, productivity, marketing, and technology.

The group's gross sales goal for this year is 13.8 trillion won, up 14 percent from 12.1 trillion last year, and its export goal is $5.55 billion, up 8.8 percent from $5.1 billion last year.

As medium and long-term goals, the group plans to increase gross sales to 31.7 trillion won by 1995 and to 70.5 trillion won by the year 2000.

Full-Scale Passenger Car Production

Ssanyong: With the goal of joining the world's million-car manufacturers group by the year 2000, the Ssangyong group plans to exert concentrated efforts to foster industrial development in the fields of automobiles, new high-tech materials, information and communications, fine chemistry, and development of new energy sources.

To this end, Ssangyong Motor Co., currently specializing in jeep production, will adopt an investment plan some time in the second half of the year in order to begin producing passenger cars in a joint venture with Volvo, a Swedish company, in the latter half of the 1990's. Ssangyong Cement Industrial Co., the parent firm, plans to gradually shift emphasis to new high added value materials, such as new ceramics and ferrite magnet.

Ssangyong Construction Co. plans to expand its business operations into nuclear waste disposal facilities, aircraft and space industries, and pollution prevention facilities.

The group's sales goal for this year is 5.5 trillion won, up 14.5 percent from 4.8 trillion won last year, and its export goal for this year is $2 billion, up 11.1 percent from $1.8 billion last year.

Expansion of Trade With Bloc Areas

Sunkyong: Under its "from-oil-to-textile" strategy, this group plans to emerge as one of the world's super first-rate corporations by the year 2,000. To this end, the group has chosen solar energy, compound materials and ceramics, optic recording media, and medicinal herbs as the areas where it will challenge to become one of the world's top enterprises, and it plans to make an assault on the world market using this strategy.

To attain the goal of 20 trillion won in gross sales and 2 trillion won in ordinary profit by 1999, the group plans to concentrate investment in fine chemistry, pharmaceuticals, energy, and new materials, and as an initial step, plans to invest 2 trillion won in the 3-year 1990-92 period.

This year investment will be concentrated in oil field development in (Miyanma), fractioning and desulfrization of high sulfur-content oil, and petrochemical and textile production facilities.

For the expansion of trade with bloc countries, the group plans to set up offices in the following five communist countries this year: the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Vietnam, and China.

High-Tech Based Industrial Structure

Hyosung: The group plans to attain 30 trillion won in gross sales by the year 2000 so that it may join the ranks of top firms in terms of sales and profit. To this end, its strategy calls for placing its industrial structure on a high technology basis.

First, in trade, it plans to expand not only commodity exports but also capital exports in an effort to diversify while upgrading the quality of export goods. It also plans to increase the number of branch offices overseas to 70 in 10 years from the present 30, in order to actively cope with the age of internationalization.

With Tongyang Nylon and Tongyang Polyester, the group's two leading firms, as the main axis, the group plans to do its utmost to develop carbon fiber and other highly profitable high added value new fabric materials. This year the group plans to increase its gross sales to 4.1 trillion won from 3.5 trillion won last year, and its exports to $3.8 billion from $3.1 billion last year.

Soon To Develop New Aircraft

Hanjin: This group's strategy aims at developing itself into a "world-class carrier conglomerate" by integrating major carrier functions such as loading and unloading, storage, packing, and communications on the basis of existing land, sea, and air transportation functions.

Among other things, the group plans to manufacture and sell five-seater light aircraft by 1991 while upgrading the technological level of its current aircraft manufacturing process and developing new superior high-tech aircraft in a tie-up with a foreign aircraft company.

As a long-term goal, the group plans to radically increase investment in the overall aircraft and space industry. It also plans to expand its operations into hotel and financial businesses in the 1990's.

As for hotel business, the group plans to build an additional 2 or 3 hotels in the country, and secure hotels in New York, Paris, and Hong Kong, major stop-over points for KAL [Korea Air Lines] planes, in an effort to have an international hotel network.

In addition, the group plans to build Hanil Securities into a large-scale securities firm, and with Franco-Korean General Financial Co. as the main axis, actively push for entry to overseas financial markets.

Under this strategy, the Hanjin group plans to invest more than 17 trillion won in the 1990's and increase its aggregate gross sales to 3.5 trillion won this year from 3.2 trillion won last year and to 12 trillion won by 1999.

All-Out Efforts in Overall Chemical Fields

Korea Explosives Co.: This group plans to invest a total of 2.5 trillion won in the 1990's in order to develop itself into a world-class general chemical, machine, and financial conglomerate. To this end, it plans to exert major efforts to develop the fields of petrochemicals, oil refining, fine chemistry, machinery, office automation equipment, and securities, with particular emphasis on the petrochemical and securities fields. Under this operational strategy, by the year 2000 the group plans to boost its gross sales to the tune of 13 trillion won from 3.1 trillion this year and its exports to the tune of $2.3 billion from $350 million this year.

The group's priority investment projects for the 1990's are the projects for naphtha cracking and for the expansion of the oil refining and aromatic compound and vinyl chloride carbon manufacturing capacities. The group's gross sales goal for this year is 3.5 trillion won, up 11 percent from last year, and its export goal for this year is $410 million, up 16.7 percent.

Textile Industry Moves Toward High-Tech Development

Kolon: With the goal of boosting its gross sales to 10 trillion won by the year 2000, this group plans to concentrate efforts toward high technology development, and securing strategic points for overseas market operations. The group plans to invest 500 billion won by the year 2000 to switch textile production to high added value fibers, and through this process rise to seventh or eighth place in the ranking of domestic firms, and simultaneously develop into a world-class enterprise.

As an operational strategy to this end, the group plans to push for: (a) moving toward high technology in the existing fiber production process; (b) expansion of the machinery and electronics fields; and (c) establishment of joint venture corporations in the EC area. In addition, in connection with its efforts to advance into communist countries, the group's basic strategy calls for: (a) expansion of the scope of trade through an expansion of trade in fabrics; and (b) an increase in the supply of raw materials and the development of new markets. With a view to actively pushing this strategy, the group plans to organize northeast Asian (North Korea and China), Southeast Asian (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia), and East European operation teams in the development project headquarters of Kolon International Corp.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Accord on Ferry Service With Thailand Initialed

BK2503084490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Malaysia and Thailand have initialed a memorandum of understanding for a joint ferry service between Pangkalan Kubu in Kelantan and Tak Bai in southern Thailand. It was initialed by the two sides immediately after the prime ministers of both countries ended their meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand, yesterday evening.

A Voice of Malaysia reporter in Phatthaya said all problems had been resolved and the date of launching the service would be worked out by the two governments. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Datuk Kamil Jaafar, told newsmen that Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and his Thai counterpart Tun [title conferred by Malaysia] Chatchai Chunhawan discussed yesterday a new concept on Cambodia. [passage omit

Central Bank on Growth in ASEAN Economies

BK3003094590 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0838 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 30 (BERNAMA)—Growth in the ASEAN economies is expected to slow down to 6.7 percent this year from 7.2 last year due to an expected moderation in growth in the industrial countries. The Malaysian central bank, Bank Negara, says in its 1989 annual report that of the six members, Thailand is expected to achieve the highest real gross domestic product growth of 8.5 percent this year.

It will be followed by Malaysia with 8.3 percent, Singapore 8.0 percent, Indonesia 6.8 percent, the Philippines 4.5 percent and Brunei 2.5 percent.

Reviewing the 1989 performance, the report says Thailand recorded the most rapid growth for the second consecutive year with 10.8 percent, followed by Singapore 9.2 percent, Malaysia 8.5 percent, Indonesia 6.2 percent, the Philippines 5.5 percent and Brunei 3.5 percent.

The main thrust of policy measures in 1989 in the region was generally directed at curbing inflation and sustaining output growth, it adds.

Inflation accelerated to 6.4 percent in 1989 from 5.2 in 1988 as strong wage and income gains in some countries boosted consumption demand. For 1990, the inflation rate would be highest in the Philippines with 14 percent (from 10.8 percent last year), followed by Indonesia with 8 percent (from 6.6 percent), Thailand 6.3 percent (5.4 percent), Malaysia 4 percent (2.8 percent), Singapore 3.3 percent (2.4 percent) and Brunei 2 percent (2.5 percent).

On the external front, last year the combined current account balance receded into a deficit of U.S. $2.5 billion after two consecutive years of surpluses due to the stronger growth of imports of 25.8 percent against the export growth of 17.7 percent.

The defici is expected to widen this year to U.S. $5.3 billion for the group. Except for Brunei and Singapore which wi continue to enjoy surpluses in their current account balances, all the other four members are expected to run into wider deficits.

The central bank notes that following several years of rapid growth, the manufacturing sector is fast overtaking the agriculture sector as the mainstay of most ASEAN economies.

There was also a noticeable upswing in the construction activity in the ASEAN countries in 1989 after the sluggish phase of recent years.

On unemployment, the bank says the situation in the region generally improves for all except Indonesia which continues to experience a high unemployment rate as new jobs are insufficient to absorb the rapid growth in the labour force.

Central Banks Reveals 1989 Export Earnings

BK3003074390 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Manufactured products, which have replaced agricultural products as Malaysia's export leader since 1985, accounted for more [than] half of the country's total exports last year. Bank Negara [Central Bank] in its 1989 annual report said this was made possible by the increasing competitiveness of Malaysia's products overseas amidst another year of strong external demands.

Total export receipts from manufactured goods rose 36.8 percent, the highest growth rate experienced in the 1980's, to 36.7 billion ringgit in 1989. Malaysia's exports totaled 67.8 billion ringgit last year, up 22.8 percent. Double-digit growth rates were registered by almost all manufactured items. Particularly, high growth was seen in export of electrical machinery and appliances, transport equipment, textiles, food products, wood products, and petroleum products.

The Central Bank said export earnings from the non-agricultural sector slowed down significantly to 2.2 percent. Exports of 19.2 billion ringgit in 1980 caused the share of agriculture in gross exports to fall for the first time to below 30 percent.

Bank Negara also said the economic environment of the industrial countries this year would be dominated by concern over inflation, at least in the first half-year. Wage pressures were expected to intensify as workers increasingly demanded a greater share of the gains from higher growth in recent years.

Cambodia

Resistance Groups Reportedly Increase Cooperation

BK3003100890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0923 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 30 (AFP)—The Marxist Khmer Rouge guerrillas and their non-communist allies loyal to former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk have stepped up joint military operations in northwestern and central Cambodia, a senior Khmer Rouge officer said Friday [30 March]. The officer, who requested anonymity, said that since January military officers of the two resistance groups have been "closely coordinating" their military actions against troops of the Phnom Penh government.

Talking to Thai reporters at an undisclosed spot located in Cambodia's western Battambang Province near the Thai border, the Khmer Rouge officer said Khmer Rouge and Sihanoukist National Army (ANS) units have alternately taken the initiative to launch attacks on government positions around Sisophon Township, the key supply depot for Phnom Penh forces in northwestern Banteay Meanchey Province. A joint Khmer Rouge-ANS operation had recently "liberated" Phum Stoung and Kompong Svay villages in the central province of Kompong Thom, some 180 kilometres (111 miles) due north of Phnom Penh, "freeing" some 45,000 people or a total of 18,000 Cambodian families, the officer said. "The guerrillas now have influence over 13 sub-districts in Kompong Thom," the officer said, adding that the Khmer Rouge and the ANS were now carrying out coordinated campaigns to "win over" the population in central Cambodia, in an effort to expand their intelligence and administrative networks deeper into the country's interior. Guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge 320th and 450th Divisions were also launching continued attacks on government positions along Highway 56 running from Sisophon southwest to Pailin, a gem-rich district township in Battambang Province, he said.

The officer also claimed that the Marxist guerrillas have seized a 50 kilometre (30 miles) stretch of strategic Highway 6 running east from Sisophon to Siem Reap, blocking all military traffic between the two provincial seats. No details of guerrilla and government troop casualties or the date of the seizure of the highway were given. "Our repeated harassment of Phnom Penh troop positions have forced them to delay their timetable for launching counter-offensives against resistance posts in Banteay Meanchey," the Khmer Rouge officer said. Thai military officers stationed on the Thai-Cambodian border have said that news of fighting deep inside Cambodia was "difficult to verify."

Meanwhile, local newspapers reported here Friday that Thai paramilitary rangers have captured three Vietnamese who claimed to be air force officers sent to Cambodia to help Phnom Penh fight the guerrillas. The three, who were arrested on Thursday on Thai soil near a border village in Thakam sub-district of Prachin Buri Province, bordering Battambang, and were brought in for questioning, told Thai authorities that they were tired of the fighting in Cambodia, and wanted asylum in Thailand, the reports said. Vietnam says it withdrew all of its troops from Cambodia last September, a claim repeatedly disputed by the Khmer Rouge and its two non-communist allies, the Sihanoukist and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by former Premier Son Sann. Hanoi invaded Cambodia in December 1978 to oust a Khmer Rouge government accused of systematic genocide and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

VOK Commends Offensives at North Sisophon

BK3003110590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Mar 90

["Commendation to Cadres, Combatants, and People of the North Sisophon Battlefield," signed by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea High Command, dated 29 March—read by announcer]

[Text] I. To date, comrades-in-arms have continuously launched offensives against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their lackey puppets in keeping with our guerrillas' and people's warfare and have scored fine results:

1. Of the 420 villages on your battlefield, you have attacked and liberated 164. You have also attacked and taken control of 122 semiliberated and 50 nighttime-liberated villages, and have repeatedly attacked and scattered the Vietnamese enemy administrative networks in 52 villages.
2. In the 164 liberated villages, you have freed 160,000 villagers or 40,000 families, and in the 122 semiliberated villages, you have liberated some 100,000 people or about 25,000 families.
3. In the 102 nighttime-liberated and repeatedly scattered villages, the people's forces, in league with the army, have repeatedly launched attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys and puppets by using the policies of the three do not's and the three do's and semimilitary strategy in order to encourage the people, though not yet liberated, to remain an energetic political, economic, and semimilitary force in the offensives against the enemies to achieve significant successes.
4. Of the 420 villages on your battlefield, there are a total of 388 liberated, semiliberated, nighttime-liberated, and scattered villages. So, thus far, only 36 [as heard] villages located close to major townships and strategic highways remain under temporary control of the Vietnamese enemies.
5. We are in control of the 388 villages while the enemies have only 36 villages under their temporary occupation. This shows we are in full swing in all fields while the Vietnamese are in deep water. We have gained control of a large area, captured more liberated and semiliberated

villages with a great many people with plentiful economic resources and dense communications networks. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy authorities in the nighttime-liberated and repeatedly scattered villages have been basically dispersed and shaken. They are unable to exert their authority, to recruit soldiers and K-5 laborers, to garner paddy, and to implement their psychological warfare.

6. In the 102 nighttime-liberated and scattered villages, the comrades-in-arms have been supplied by the people's semimilitary forces in the continuous attacks against the Vietnamese-puppet authorities, placing them in a bind. We are gradually advancing offensives while the Vietnamese aggressors and puppets are losing ground under the pressure of our constant attacks. As a result, we are able to progressively expand and consolidate our liberated and semiliberated villages, whereas the enemies are increasingly losing control over villages they temporarily occupy.

7. Comparing the military, political, and economic geography and communications networks under our control with those still under the enemies, we can clearly see that the Vietnamese and their puppets are besieged everywhere. About 70 to 80 percent of the rural areas in your territory is in your hands. So, the enemies can be handled easily. The Vietnamese aggressors, being isolated, are only spotted in some townships and strategic highways, in particular on routes 6, 68, and 69. The comrades-in-arms should clearly understand the military, political, economic, and geographical situation on your battlefield before comparing our strength with that of the enemies. Only by comparing those forces can you see our mastery and offensive position and the loss of control and defensive position of the enemies.

II. In view of these great achievements, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Supreme Command wishes to express warmest and heartiest congratulations to our cadres, male and female combatants, and people on the north Sisophon battlefield. This commendation is made in consideration of your consistent efforts and the praiseworthy success you have achieved. The success is not major compared to large-scale operations, but it is, however, a deeply meaningful victory. Because it is the result of the operations launched to liberate a great number of villages and population, it is an encouragement for future offensives to control more liberated, semiliberated, and scattered villages. These are to be used as stepping stones for further offensives and for protecting, consolidating, and expanding the liberated villages, people, and economic structures.

The comrades-in-arms have perfectly and correctly implemented the basic tactics of guerrilla warfare, people's warfare, and military strategy in advancing to liberate, expand, and defend the liberated zones. You have clearly understood the substance of the offensive attack. Thus, you do not need huge forces with abundant ammunition and armaments to launch offensives. You have conducted continuous, forceful offensives by implementing guerrilla warfare and people's warfare in line with military tactics and the policies of the three do not's and the three do's in conjunction with the people's military and semimilitary forces. Hence, you have a permanent fantastic force to fight the enemies anywhere on your battlefield. You know how to use the combined strength of the army and the people's forces in liberated, semiliberated, nighttime-liberated, scattered, and temporarily occupied villages. You know how to implement the strategy of fighting to split apart, to gather together, and to mobilize forces. You know how to fight militarily, semimilitarily, politically, economically, and in the propaganda and psychological fields. You know how to fight visible and invisible enemies as well. This is the significance of guerrilla warfare and people's warfare.

Another important factor of your great and meaningful success is that you have progressively and correctly implemented the policy of unity by promoting close cooperation within our tripartite resistance forces. You know how to enhance unity and harmoniously cooperate with the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] and the Khmer People's National Liberation Army [KPNLA]. The great unity and close cooperation of the national forces in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors and puppets, who are our nation's and people's enemies, have brought about such a fine success. This is a valuable lesson for you now and in the future. At all times, we should be united and in league as much as possible with the other national forces to successfully battle all types enemies.

III. The success achieved by the comrades-in-arms has a significant aspect, because it is related to the increasingly expanded liberated villages, people, and economic structures. This is the national and popular force in the fields of politics, economy, psychology, defense, communications, and propaganda that you can use to further launch multiple offensives against the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets. Provided you clearly understand the essence of the force and know how to use it effectively in your continuous, forceful offensives, then you will be able to self-reliantly consolidate and develop the liberated villages, people's forces, economic structure, and communications network. You can also independently implement the policies of the three do's and the three do not's and carry out psychological warfare against the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets. The comrades-in-arms should continue to fight self-reliantly in order to make enormous progress.

[Signed] The NADK [National Army of Democratic Kampuchea] High Command
[Dated] 29 March 1990

VONADK on Activities of SRV 'Consulates'

BK2803024690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Following is a report that two Vietnamese command headquarters, also called Vietnamese consulates, in Kompong Speu Province and Kompong Som city sent

Vietnamese experts to assess the situation in Kompong Chhnang and other provinces. After announcing their sham troop withdrawal at the end of September 1989, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators have set up two command headquarters under the name of Vietnamese consulates in Kompong Speu provincial town and Kompong Som city. The duties of these two Vietnamese command headquarters are:

1. To give combat commands to and oversee the Vietnamese aggressor troops in puppet soldiers' uniforms hidden and introduced into the puppet army's units.
2. To command and control the Vietnamese soldiers and immigrants recently sent to Cambodia.
3. To control and supervise the provincial, district, commune, and village authorities of Vietnamese puppet-lackeys and traitors Hun Sen and Heng Samrin in the political, military, economic, social, propaganda, education, and other fields.

These two Vietnamese command headquarters or so-called Vietnamese consulates have assigned Vietnamese experts to command the Vietnamese aggressor troops and puppet soldiers in fighting and resisting the Cambodian national resistance forces in Kompong Speu, Kampot, and Koh Kong Provinces. They have also sent a number of Vietnamese experts and many Vietnamese and puppet soldiers to fight and resist the Cambodian national resistance forces along Route 56 in Phnum Kravanh district of Pursat Province. In mid-March, these two Vietnamese command headquarters sent a number of Vietnamese experts, led by two Vietnamese commanders from North Vietnam, and 250 Vietnamese troops in puppet soldiers' uniforms to inspect and assess the situation in Kompong Chhnang and other provinces in the western part of Cambodia. As a matter of fact, these Vietnamese command headquarters are not consulates. They are merely the aggressive organs created by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies for carrying out their war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia in order to fulfill their Indochinese federation strategy.

VONADK Views Hun Sen's Appeal for Aid

BK2903054090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Unattributed article: "What Is the Purpose of Hun Sen's Appeal for International Aid for Cambodian Civilians? Is the Aid Meant for the Cambodian People or for Vietnam's Continued Invasion and Occupation of Cambodia?"]

[Text] Puppet Hun Sen, the Hanoi authorities' cheap lackey, recently appealed for international aid, which he claimed was for Cambodian civilians affected by the fighting in Cambodia. The puppet called on the peace-loving countries and people around the world to give aid to the Cambodian people who are victimized by the war in Cambodia. The appeal by Vietnam's cheap lackey Hun Sen is once more irrefutable evidence that he is truly a servant of the Vietnamese and that he has no soul as a normal Cambodian. What is the cause of the people's suffering and the country's disaster over the past 11 years? Is this suffering not caused by the criminal actions committed by the Vietnamese who are the masters of the puppet Hun Sen? Is this not the consequence of the deal undertaken by puppets Hun Sen and Heng Samrin to sell out the country? In keeping with his Hanoi master's order, Hun Sen launched his appeal for aid.

The countries and people of the world as well as the entire Cambodian people inside and outside the country hold that the Hanoi authorities, who have been invading Cambodia for more than 11 years, have committed a more serious crime than Hitler's Germany, which waged its war for only four or five years. They also hold that puppets Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, the cheap lackeys of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators, must be punished more severely than Pierre Laval [a traitor of France]; Laval served Germany for only four or five years. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, who have waged a horribly destructive war against the Cambodian nation and people for over 11 years, shamelessly appealed for aid to fund their continued war of aggression against and occupation of Cambodia. Instead, the Cambodian people and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world should sentence them to death for their genocide and massacre of the nation and people during the past more than 11 years.

Phnom Penh Reports 11-18 Mar Battle Results

BK2803121790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 28 Mar 90

["Report From Frontline Battlefields"]

[Text] According to reports from the 4th Military Region, from 11 to 18 March, our three Armed Forces operating in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province used their experience in using combined forces, means, and measures and launched multi-pronged offensives against the enemy in the Varin sector with brilliant results. Our Armed Forces were in complete control on the battlefield. As a result, our forces put out of action 92 enemy soldiers, including 39 killed and 50 wounded; three Sihanoukist soldiers were also captured. Along with this, we seized a large quantity of weapons and various types of ammunition. The news sources also specified that many units performed in an outstanding manner in these activities against the enemy. They have experience and are exemplary in fighting, for example, the local 5th and 10th Regiments; police units in Angkor Chum District; and army units in Varin, Svay Leu, and Banteay Srei Districts; etc.

Our people are happy with these results. They have acclaimed these victories; have further confidence in the heroism of our Armed Forces; and more firmly believe in the leadership of the party, state, and the new regime of the State of Cambodia. More importantly, these victories clearly confirm the advantage of strength of our cadres and combatants of our Armed Forces who are becoming masters and are fully assuming the task to defend the motherland.

Editorial Urges Implementation of People's War

BK2803093390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Mar 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Implementing Well the Policy of the People's War Is the Most Effective Weapon in Smashing the Enemy"—date not given]

[Text] The masses and people are perpetual and inexhaustible forces and the builders of the country's history. Lessons and experiences in fighting the enemy have clearly shown that good implementation of the policy of the people's war always ensures victory over the enemy and progress. With 11 years under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, our people have become genuine masters of the country's destiny. Our State of Cambodia has reached an historic political turning point which makes it at the the same time a country at peace and at war. In the past 11 years, continuing to draw on experiences in fighting a people's war, the masses and people have adhered to a lofty spirit of revolutionary vigilance; harbored hatred against the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann enemies; and led our society and nation to great victories in every field.

Outstanding among the factors in waging a people's war is that our people and masses have contributed to fighting the enemy in every form. The three revolutionary movements in localities and the implementation of the slogan of three do not's and one do—meaning do not go along with the enemy, do not provide food to the enemy, do not hide the enemy, and do report to the revolutionary state authorities—have been clearly understood by our people and masses and implemented with remarkable results. A citizen has become a soldier and a policeman. Our masses and people clearly realize the psychological warfare maneuvers of all types of enemies and are well aware of the nature of the three reactionary Cambodian groups and Sihanouk's tricky nature. Furthermore, our people have helped uncover enemy elements and quickly exposed people of bad character to the state authorities and the army, thus giving an edge to our Armed Forces in fighting the enemy. The masses and people are resolute against the enemy. They have contributed moral and physical efforts to defend their localities and prevent the enemy from operating at will.

In 1989, many localities became spearheads in launching vigorous offensives, using the policy of the people's war, in fighting the enemy. They have ensured stability and built a good life, for example in Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, Kampot, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Preah Vihear Provinces.

Aimed at materializing the spirit of the resolutions of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the resolutions of the ninth and 10th plenums of the party Central Committee, particularly in implementing the task to fight the enemy and build our Armed Forces, all of us should continue to implement the policy of the people's war. At the same time, we should comprehend the psychological warfare maneuvers and tricks of the enemy, who still attempts to destroy us in every field. Currently, the enemy is trying to gather its forces to attack us militarily; however, the enemy was dealt severe blows, thanks to the courageous and valiant feats by our Armed Forces in cooperation with our people. The remaining enemy force tries to penetrate deeper and hide itself among the masses and people.

It is this factor which requires all levels of the party and state authorities in every sector to more actively promote and encourage the policy of the people's war. Everyone fights the enemy, and no enemy is hidden in any locality. From now until June 1990 and in the coming years, all localities must continue to encourage the people and masses to implement the slogan of three do not's and one do, and turn it into the sharpest weapon in uncovering the enemy and cutting off the enemy forces. Every locality throughout the country should strive to find the means to enhance this slogan and forge it deeper into the heart of everyone and create a combined force to fight and smash the enemy. Implementing well and actively the policy of the people's war and using all combined forces, measures, and means to smash the enemy in every locality will certainly push the enemy into complete disintegration.

Say Chhum Chairs Justice Ministry Meeting

BK2803065590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] A meeting to sum up the outcome of the 1989 emulation work was held on the morning of 27 March at the school for administrative and judiciary cadres of the Justice Ministry under the chairmanship of Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and agriculture minister. Attending the meeting were cadres from all departments of the ministry and provincial and municipal chief judges and prosecutors.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, justice minister, described the development of the legislative procedures and the drafting of laws, reflecting the feats jointly made by the employees and workers of the Justice Ministry, of the provincial and municipal courts and prosecutors' offices, and of the justice branches in all districts, provincial towns, precincts, communes, and wards throughout the country. The comrade stressed that the meeting was held to commend and award the feats in the emulation movement made by various outstanding, exemplary, and advanced units and individuals, and to set targets for enhancing the impetus of this movement in 1990. The comrade also exhorted all participants to listen attentively to reports by a number of provincial and municipal judges and prosecutors and to express their opinions so the meeting would achieve fruitful results.

Chea Sim Inaugurates High School Building

BK2903104590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] On the morning of 28 March, Comrade Chea Sim, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and chairman of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, inaugurated a school building at the Russei Kev High School in Russei Kev District, Phnom Penh City. Accompanying the comrade National Assembly chairman were Comrade Mat Ly, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, National Assembly vice-chairman, and Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions chairman, as well as other comrades who are party Central Committee members, ministers, and deputy ministers. At the ceremony, Comrade (Keo Ratana), principal of the high school, reported that construction of the new building, which started in 1986, was completed in late 1989 at a cost of over 2.7 million riel. This was paid for with contributions made by the Phnom Penh People's Committee, the district authority, Buddhist monks, CIDSE [International Cooperation for Development and Economic Solidarity], and many charity groups. The building is a one-story brick edifice and has 10 classrooms.

Taking the floor, Comrade Chea Sim sincerely praised the local authority, Buddhist monks, and people for their efforts to construct many establishments in the district, particularly facilities to serve the need for educating our children. After briefing the gathering on the outcome of continued diplomatic efforts to reach a settlement of the Cambodian problem and the successes scored by our Armed Forces on the front line, Comrade Chea Sim urged the teachers, parents, and students to become actively involved in decimating the remnants of the Polpotist forces and in defending and rebuilding the motherland, and to effectively implement the policy on the rear battlefield to benefit the front line. At the conclusion, Comrade Chea Sim and the CIDSE representative cut the inaugural ribbon to officially open the building.

Commission To Coordinate With UN Mission

BK2803075090 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Mar (SPK)—The Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia has just decided to set up a coordination commission with the UN technical mission to be headed by Hor Nam Hong, minister assistant to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

According to the decision dated 24 March and signed by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the commission is assigned to coordinate its actions with the technical mission of the United Nations, and to receive and discuss with the UN mission problems relating to telecommunications and railroad, overland, river, and air transports.

The Cambodian coordination commission shall collaborate with the ministries and institutions concerned and the provinces and cities where the UN mission will go and, afterwards, shall inform the Council of Ministers of all the proposals raised by the UN officials.

The commission is composed of Deputy Defense Minister Peng Pat; Deputy Interior Minister Sin Sen; Deputy Foreign Minister Long Visalo; Chhim Seng, deputy minister of communications, transport, and posts; Cham Prasit, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers Cabinet; and Phan Nguon, chief of the Cambodian Civil Aviation Department.

Hun Sen Receives, Briefs Japanese Delegation

BK2703122390 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1053 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 27—Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, received in Phnom Penh on March 24 a visiting Japanese delegation headed by Mr. Wasuke Miyake, former ambassador to Singapore.

Chairman Hun Sen informed his guests of the all-sided developments in Cambodia, particularly the current military situation along the Cambodian-Thai border.

He spoke of the results of the recent informal meeting on Cambodia which was held in Jakarta and the stance of the government of the State of Cambodia, the role of the National Council, and the UN's role before a general election is conducted in Cambodia as suggested by the Australian foreign minister.

Concerning the two countries' interests, the Cambodian chairman highly valued Japan's contributions to preserving and restoring the Angkor Wat temple, and its investment in Cambodia.

Hun Sen also appealed to the Japanese people to give aid to thousands of Cambodian war-victim families in the northwestern area of the country who were subjected to constant harassments by the Khmer reactionary factions.

For his part, Mr. Wasuke Miyake expressed profound thanks to the Cambodian prime minister for providing favourable conditions for his visit, and pledged to do his best when he returns home to help the Japanese people better understand the real situation in Cambodia.

The delegation left here on Monday [26 March] after a six-day visit to Cambodia. It also visited the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Hun Sen, Austrian Official Hold Discussions

BK3003032490 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 29—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen received in Phnom Penh Tuesday [27 March] Dr. Herbert Kroell, Austrian ambassador to Indonesia and envoy of the Austrian foreign minister.

They discussed the search for an equitable political solution to the Cambodian issue, the United Nations' role in a settlement, and how to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to power.

On the just-ended meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in Paris, Prime Minister Hun Sen referred to the five powers' unanimous decision on the two key issues in a solution to the Cambodian problem, namely the role of the United Nations in a Cambodian settlement and the setting up of a supreme national council.

However, the prime minister said it is regrettable that some of the five powers have objected to the terms "prevention of the recurrence of the policy and the exercise of genocide," which were agreed upon by all the foreign ministers attending the Paris international conference on Cambodia, including those of the five powers.

He said that the entire Cambodian people as well as the international community are much concerned over the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia which is the root-cause of the civil war in the country at present.

On this occasion, Dr. Herbert Kroell handed over a letter from the Austrian foreign minister to Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Hun Sen Receives Cambodian Group From France

BK3003072990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 March at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, received representatives of the Association for the Revival of Cambodia of the Cambodian compatriots in France led by Mr. (I. Phandara), president of the association. On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed warm welcome to the representatives and said that through this visit to the motherland, members of the association would clearly grasp the new developments and progress of the Cambodian motherland. Comrade Hun Sen expressed thanks to the association, saying that its founding contributes to the future of the motherland in the period of peace and war. He also informed representatives of the association about the steps of development in Cambodia and the problems yet to be settled, particularly with regard to the solution to the Cambodian problem through negotiations which should focus on the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

On behalf of the association, Mr. (I. Phandara) expressed profound thanks to the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers and highly praised the rapid progress of the Cambodian country and people. He said the purpose of this visit to the motherland is to seek facts on the situation in Cambodia, particularly in the economic field, for verifying the rebirth of Cambodia, establishing links in the economic field, and promoting peace and security. Mr. (I. Phandara) also informed the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers that the association has sent, through him, two metric tons of medicine for distribution to Cambodian people.

Tie Banh Receives Outgoing Cuban Ambassador

BK2903052990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 March at the 13 October guest house, Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, granted an audience to Comrade Viriato Diaz Mora, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the State of Cambodia, who came to pay a courtesy call and bid farewell at the completion of his seven-year diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

The Cuban ambassador thanked the party and Government of the State of Cambodia for their multifarious support and assistance, creating favorable conditions for him to successfully perform his duty in the country. He extolled the past achievements of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces in battling and crushing the enemy to defend the motherland and to maintain peace for the people. He regarded the success as the Cuban People's Armed Forces' own victory. The Cuban guest added that the Republic of Cuba steadfastly supports the Cambodian people's just struggle to prevent the return to power of the Pol Pot genocidal regime. On that occasion, Comrade Gen. Tie Banh expressed profound thanks to the Cuban Government and people for their moral and material support to the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth. He also praised the outgoing Cuban ambassador for his efforts in carrying out the diplomatic mission in Cambodia, contributing to greatly improving the relations of solidarity and friendship and cooperation between Cambodia and Cuba even though the two countries are far away from each other. The defense minister also briefed the Cuban ambassador on the situation of the country since the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Heng Samrin Greets Namibia's Sam Nujoma

BK2803123990 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 28—On the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Namibia, Heng Samrin, secretary-general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, has extended warmest greetings to Sam Nujoma, president of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the Republic of Namibia.

In his message, President Heng Samrin said: " The proclamation of your country's national independence is the result of the Namibian people's long and arduous struggle. It has opened the way for the oppressed people to struggle for the exercise of their right to self-determination.

"We are firmly convinced that under the banner of freedom, equality and democracy, all the Namibian people will join their efforts in defending their country and building it into a prosperous country.

"The Cambodian people rejoice at the victory won by the Namibian people and consider it their own. We pledge to do all we can to further consolidate and develop solidarity, friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries in the interests of world peace.

Chea Sim Greets Soviet Official on Election

BK3003060890 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0420 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 30—Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia, has sent warmest congratulations to Anotoliy Lukyanov on the occasion of his election as president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In his congratulatory message, Chairman Chea Sim said: "I am strongly convinced that with your active contribution, the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples, particularly between our two legislative bodies, will be consolidated and strengthened with every passing day."

"We wish you the best of health and success in your noble task for the welfare of the Soviet people," the message concluded.

Bou Thang Sends Greetings on Mongolian Army Day

BK2603042390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Mar 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 69th founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army [MPRA], Comrade General Bou Thang, chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, has sent a greetings message to Lieutenant General Bansyn Beres, chief of the MPRA General Political Department. The message notes:

We are very glad to extend our warmest and most sincere greetings and best wishes to the comrade chief of the General Political Department, cadres in charge of party and political work in the MPRA, and cadres and combatants of the MPRA General Political Department for good health, powerful strength, and successes in all tasks of building and defending the Mongolian motherland. May the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two peoples and two armies of Cambodia and Mongolia further consolidate firmly and develop fruitfully.

Editorial Views Lao Party's 35th Anniversary

BK2603095390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Mar 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "We Very Gladly and Vigorously Welcome the 35th Founding Anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party"—date not given]

[Text] The Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] is 35 years old. Along with the Lao people, the Cambodian people are welcoming and commemorating this historic day of the fraternal Lao people with pride and great happiness. The LPRP, born out of and carrying on the brilliant cause of the Indochinese Communist Party for the past 35 years, stands as a vanguard of the revolutionary movement. It has led the Lao people of all ethnic origins to be brave and overcome trying, complex difficulties in scoring one victory after another; it has led the country out of the colonialist and imperialist yokes; and it has completely abolished the feudal regime's slavery, which dragged on for 200 years.

The historic victory on 2 December 1975 opened a new era. Lao people of all ethnic origins have become genuine masters of their destinies and of the country and nation. The country's advantages and strengths have never been what they are now. In the past 34 years the Lao revolution has entered a new phase in which all of the Lao people have resolutely overcome all historical difficulties, and have defended and built a new regime. In this valiant, courageous struggle, the Lao people are very proud of the LPRP, the only party and the one behind every victory of the Lao revolution.

The Fourth LPRP Congress was held in November 1956 [as heard]. It was a major turning point, bringing great hope for expanding the land's potential and the nation's improvisational spirit in order to speed up national economic development and give the face of society a new quality in accordance with the era's progress. Implementing the spirit of the fourth party congress, new reforms are being profoundly carried out in Lao society, particularly in the economic sector, and have produced happy preliminary results.

In 1989, the Lao economy continued to develop. Compared to 1988, social products increased by 18 percent, the gross national product by over four percent, agriculture by 65 percent, industry by 12 percent, trade by 14 percent, and other sectors by five percent, with the state and cooperative economy representing 35 percent and private economy 65 percent. In 1990, Laos continues to implement reforms to turn the party's correct policies into concrete working plans in accordance with reality; intensify control over leadership, democracy, and rights in order to expand the right to be masters and the spirit of responsibility at various levels; produce close cooperation between social and economic tasks and national defense; exchange diplomats through new mechanisms; strengthen and perfect organizational work; and promote activities in localities, particularly in rural and hilly areas.

Marking the 35th founding anniversary of the LPRP, our people are very happy about the great victories scored by the Lao people in the cause of defending and building the country. These are victories for our own people, which they are proud of; this is the strength of the three fraternal countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. Our people once again express profound gratitude to the Lao party, Government, and people, who have at all times carried on the fine tradition of relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation among the three parties and countries, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and among the two parties and people, Cambodian and Lao, to provide moral and material assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle. In all circumstances and situations, Laos has affirmed and shown a firm, unswerving stance on the side of the Cambodian people, who are victims of and have survived massacre by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and who have carried out genuine, concrete activities to push toward a political and just solution to the Cambodian problem based on a guarantee for and a safeguarding of the people's vital rights and interests and the prevention of a return to Cambodia by the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Our people are marking the 35th founding anniversary of the LPRP during a significant year in which the revolutionary struggle has moved from two cooperative forces to a single Cambodian force. This force has assumed the tasks of defending and building the country and opposing strategic maneuvers to take over and topple the State of Cambodia and impose the genocidal regime through every means of the enemies: Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann. Faced with this situation, our people, more than at any other time, pledge to exert all moral and physical efforts to increase and strengthen traditional solidarity and unity within the country, and among the people of the three countries, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and among the fraternal Cambodian and Lao people. This will be done on the basis of efforts to expand the spirit of being masters and of lofty responsibility for the country and nation's destiny, and to expand solidarity and unity to promote the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and successfully implement the key tasks in the current phase to materialize two important slogans: Everything for Serving the Battlefield and Everything for Increasing the People's Confidence in the New Regime. On the Lao people's historic day, our people wish the fraternal Lao people, under the LPRP's correct, astute leadership, new and greater victories in carrying out new reforms.

Indonesia

Editorial Views Impact of U.S. Textile Embargo

BK2903144390 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Mar 90 p 4

[Editorial: "The Impact of the U.S. Embargo on Indonesia's Textile Exports"; italicized portions in English]

[Text] On three occasions since the middle of last week, this newspaper has highlighted the U.S. Government's decision to impose an embargo on Category 647 (men's trousers with fiber material) of Indonesian textile and textile product exports. The embargo has allegedly been imposed because exports in that category have surpassed the quota set by the United States.

The quota for Category 647 is 603,948 dozen pairs of trousers for the current quota year (1 July 1989-30 June 1990). There are reports that the country's exports have surpassed this quota and have reached 117 to 118 percent of the export quota for this category. Other reports have said that the number has already reached 150 percent.

As far as we know, this incident has resulted in various reactions. Some people have said that this embargo should not be taken seriously because it has affected only one category and there are still many other unaffected categories of textile exports.

However, other people believe the embargo is a serious matter. First, Indonesia has to suffer losses due to this embargo. Second, the embargo may hurt Indonesia's good reputation because the country is seen as having violated an existing trade agreement.

There are also differences of perception in business circles, namely between textile exporters and the Department of Trade. Exporters believe that the U.S. embargo has been caused by inefficient quota management, ranging from the classification of goods at the beginning of the quota year to the absence of definite figures on exported textiles at the end of the quota year. Besides, certain categories under textile quotas may have been deliberately allowed to go unchecked.

Exporters have expressed the hope that the embargo will be viewed as a lesson as well as an opportunity to improve the quota management system. At the same time, they have called for talks with the United States.

However, the Department of Trade has different ideas. The department views the embargo as a serious matter and has adopted an aggressive attitude that directly confronts the United States. Last week, two days of meetings were held at the Department of Trade to discuss the U.S. embargo.

To avoid the imposition of an embargo on other categories of textiles and textile products, the Department of Trade has ordered a halt on exports of certain categories that the U.S. Customs said were approaching their quota limit. The Department of Trade will also discuss the embargo with Leonard Sorini, the U.S. Trade Representative's *chief textile negotiator*, who is scheduled to visit Indonesia on 22 March.

As for the reason that the embargo has been imposed, the Department of Trade did not give a clear answer, but cited several possible reasons. It does not believe inefficient quota management is one of the reasons. However, it has promised to improve the quota management system.

Actually, the textile export quota is an old problem that has never been fully solved; a similar problem arose several years ago. Some people believe the textile quota system will continue to pose problems because the quota system has limits whereas exporters want unlimited exports. Seen from this angle, this view is probably correct.

However, if we listen to conversations among textile exporters in the last few years, the problem is not as simple as that. The system of quotas given by an importing country has not just been used for Indonesia's textile exports, it also constitutes a source of speculation and high-cost economics for *bogus exporters* and interest-rate speculators who reap profits from trading quotas and never really want to export textiles. The current quota management system has made this malpractice possible.

A well-known economist who serves as an unofficial adviser to a textile exporter said that if the quota management system is improved, the export value of Indonesia's textiles could increase many times and could even surpass the $1.9 billion earned in 1989, while at the same time all exporters could benefit from all categories of textile quotas.

This is something that has not happened up to now. Several categories have indeed been surpassed, but other categories have not.

In the chaotic situation following the embargo, both the Department of Trade and textile exporters apparently see the need to improve the quota management system. However, differences of opinion remain as to how to make the system more open.

Perhaps these differences of opinion could be overcome if the Department of Trade and textile exporters are willing to sit down and discuss them. Such talks obviously should not be based on the exporters' self-interests or the interests of officials authorized to issue quotas. Besides, the talks should not be held under the principle that quota issuance is a tool to gain power, but should be based on the need to successfully export Indonesian textiles and textile products.

One indicator of the success of textile exports would be when textile exporters are entitled to all quota categories and really use them, instead of obtaining textile quotas for speculative trading.

Suharto on Campaigning by Presidential Candidates

BK3003072390 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 28 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto says Indonesian presidential candidates should not go on a campaign to explain about their working programs because it will be against the Constitution.

The 1945 Constitution stipulates that the president of Indonesia shall carry out the mandate entrusted upon him by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR). This means the president is not supposed to implement programs which do not originate from the MPR or which are not passed by the MPR.

"Therefore it would be inappropriate for presidential candidates to launch a campaign to explain about their programs because this would mean that the candidates were bent on implementing their own programs and not those mandated by the MPR," Suharto reportedly said.

Suharto's remark was revealed to the press Monday [27 March] by Abdurrahman Wahid, chairman of the Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) [Association of Muslim Scholars] organization.

The NU leader met Suharto to report about the results of NU's last congress held in Yogyakarta late last year.

During the NU congress, the issue of presidential succession was not discussed because it was not on the agenda. The congress discussed other issues such as test tube babies, science and technology, and the need to improve the welfare levels of the people. [passage omitted]

Suharto Views Sale of Equity to Cooperatives

BK3003070590 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto says the transfer of shares from big businesses to cooperatives is only one way of bringing to reality an equal distribution of the fruits of national development for all Indonesians.

"Sale of shares to cooperatives are an important step in realizing a national economy based on the spirit of togetherness," he said in a dialog with farmers during the transfer of shares of a tea company to village cooperatives in Cianjur, West Java, Saturday [24 February].

The sale of the shares of PT Teh Nusamba Indah was the realization of a promise made by Suharto to local farmers at the opening of the company's tea factory in nearby Tasikmalaya two years ago. The president said at the time the shares would be sold to the farmers through local village cooperatives. Suharto said the share transfer constituted a concrete manifestation of cooperation between the business community and the cooperatives in promoting equity of development. The President said ownership by the cooperatives of the shares was expected to encourage tea farmers to press for greater productivity.

PT Teh Nusamba Indah transfered 383,000 shares (10 percent of its total stocks) to 12 village cooperatives in the West Java districts of Cianjur, Sukabumi, Tasikmalaya, and Garut in a ceremony witnessed by the president, Cooperatives Minister Bustanil Arifin, State Secretary Murdiono, Central Bank Governor Adrianus Mooy, and West Java Governor Yogie S.M.

The president is chairman of the Dharmais Foundation which jointly owns the company with two private investors.

PT Teh Nusamba Indah is one of 26 companies in the Nusamba Group with a total asset of Rp[rupiahs]85 billion. The group is owned 80 percent by the Dharmais Foundation and two other foundations headed by Suharto, and 10 percent each by Bob Hasan, an ethnic Chinese businessman, and the President's son Sigit Haryo Yudanto.

President Suharto has been calling on big businesses to sell shares to cooperatives. He said selling shares to cooperatives would minimize the possibility of "social jealousy and social upheaval."

Suharto told a meeting with 31 business tycoons, most of them of Chinese origin, early this month that "a more equitable distribution of incomes should be developed with growth and stability, otherwise social jealousy and upheaval could break out to wipe out all our achievements so far."

Meanwhile, William Suryajaya, chairman of the Astra Group, announced Saturday that he would donate 2.5 million of his personal shares worth Rp 37.5 billion to cooperatives.

"I sincerely make this donation to Astra employees' cooperatives, and other cooperatives, whose selection I leave to the president, the Coordinating Minister for Economic Financial and Industrial Affairs Radius Prawiro, and the Cooperatives Minister to decide," he said at the opening of a shoe factory jointly owned by his group and a South Korean company.

Laos

National Construction Front Plenum Closes 28 Mar

BK3003112590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] of four central provinces closed with glorious success in Vientiane on 28 March after three days of work. Attending the closing ceremony as guest of honor was Phoumi Vongvichit, chairman of the LFNC Central Committee. The meeting was attended by more than 500 LFNC representatives from the four central provinces who represented monks and novices, personages, ethnic minority chiefs, students, and intellectuals, along with representatives of party, state, and mass organizations and representatives from the economic, political, national defense and public security maintenance, educational, and cultural sectors.

The participants studied, discussed, and understood the spirit and contents of the front's work in 1989. They have correctly assessed good points, achievements, and remaining problems, and scored lessons from the actual practices and activities in fulfilling the tasks of building and consolidating the organizational system and working procedures of the front at various levels. They have reached unanimity on adopting guidelines on work performances for the LFNC Central Committee and the LFNC committees of various provinces in 1990. They have also unanimously passed a draft resolution approving directions for the LFNC Central Committee and the provincial front committees to follow on further educating and training multiethnic people of all stratas and both sexes. This is to enable them to understand party and state lines and policies; to widely promote and expand popular democratic rights; and to continue to turn to the grass roots to effectively boost comprehensive movements of the masses, in particular in implementing the LFNC's four duties.

At the closing ceremony, LFNC Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit also delivered a speech giving useful instructions to participants. He gave a guideline and a clear explanation on the changing situation in the world and at home. He also noted the roles, responsibilities, and important tasks to be fulfilled by the LFNC in the new stage. He particularly noted how to effectively implement the LFNC's four duties at the grass-roots level.

Leaders Send Greetings to Hungarian Officials

BK2903110090 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Vientiane, March 29 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] on March 26 have jointly sent a national day greetings to Rezso Nyers, chairman of the Socialist Party of Hungary Central Committee and Matyas Szuros, acting president of the Republic of Hungary, and Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Hungary.

The message wished the Hungarian leaders and people good health, happiness and success.

The telegram noted that the Lao people closely follow the process of the political and socio-economic changes for the development of the national economy, for the improvement of the living standard of the people and for the improved role and prestige of the Republic of Hungary in the international arena.

"The Lao PDR," the message went on, "hails the success of the Hungarian people and supports their activities for the interest of peace and cooperation in the region and in the world. We hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries would be further developed on the basis of equality, and mutual interest. We wish you great success in leading your country toward progress for the just interest of the Hungarian people."

Also on the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR has sent a message of congratulations to Gyula Horn, foreign minister of the Republic of Hungary.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Message

BK3003114390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Dr. Istvan Peto, acting president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian Republic, Budapest. The message is as follows:

On the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian Republic, on behalf of the SPA and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, comrade, warm greetings and best wishes. On this glorious occasion, I wish for the further consolidation, expansion, and strengthening of the friendly relations, solidarity, and cooperation between the supreme legislative organizations of our two countries for the common benefits of our two peoples. I wish you, comrade, good health and success in performing your noble cause.

Philippines

Senator Demands 'CIA Operatives' Expelled

HK2903134990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Mar 90

[By Cesar Chavez of Mobile Unit No. 9]

[Text] Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr. today demanded that all CIA operatives in the Philippines be expelled because they do not have any business in the country. This proposal came after Senate majority floorleader Teofisto Guingona requested the Bush administration to explain the existence Harold Magleo, who was earlier alleged by General Galido to a representative of the U.S. Air Force's Defense Intelligence Agency.

In his privilege speech, Guingona referred to the U.S. stand on the issue as vague, and the U.S. Government, particularly the DIA, has denied Magleo's existence. Based on Galido's expose, Magleo offered to supply firearms to the coup plotters last December. Guingona further said that Magleo arrived in the country in April 1989 together with a certain Bert Arellano who is from California. While the latter checked in at the Mandarin Hotel, Magleo negotiated with the U.S. Air Force base in the United States. In this connection, Senator Wigberto Tanada asked the authorities to reveal those who were with Magleo while he was in the Philippines until December 1989.

Guingona stated that it will be difficult to negotiate with the U.S. Government during the exploratory talks in April because the highest U.S. official has not yet clarified Magleo's existence and what his mission in the country was.

Senator Reveals Further Details About Magleo

HK3003043590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 30 Mar 90 pp 1, 10

[By staff writers Butch Fernandez and Noemi Alcala, with reports from D.J. Santa Ana and P. Balcena]

[Text] Sen. Teofisto Guingona Jr. confirmed yesterday the existence of American Col. Harold Magleo, and urged the U.S. government to probe deeper into the officer's supposed offer to arm the December coup plotters.

As Guingona made this revelation in a privilege speech, Gen. Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, promised to "declassify in due time" documents submitted by Brig. Gen. Alejandro Galido, who had infiltrated the plotters' circle and implicated Magleo in a sworn statement.

Guingona said Magleo, a resident of Rightwood, California, came to the Philippines in late April 1989 aboard a Philippine Airlines flight. He said the colonel arrived with a certain Bert Arellano, a Filipino-American businessman based in Los Angeles, California.

Guingona added that Magleo and Arellano checked in at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel in Makati, where Galido conferred with the American about weapons for the planned coup d'etat.

In his sworn statement taken by AFP investigators last January but released to the press only the other week, Galido claimed Magleo offered weapons for the coup, including antitank missiles, in exchange for $20 million. Galido said the U.S. Air Force colonel introduced himself as an operative of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and a close associate of U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

State Prosecutor George Dee also quoted Galido as claiming that he met last year with other coup plotters in a reception at Platt's residence.

The U.S. embassy has claimed as "without foundation" news reports on Galido's affidavit. In a press statement, the embassy also said that nobody named Magleo worked at the mission, but it did not mention the DIA. It said that the reception at Platt's residence, during which Galido was present, was also attended by other high government officials and military officers.

Guingona said intelligence sources, whom he refused to identify, had told him that Magleo conferred with Galido for four hours at the hotel. "While in the hotel, Harold Magleo placed a call to the U.S. embassy on Roxas Boulevard, and another call to California, USA," Guingona said. "He also tried to get in touch with someone connected with the U.S. Air Force logistics office."

Guingona did not say for sure if Magleo was a colonel and a DIA operative. He asked: "Is Harold Magleo an officer or official of the U.S. government? Was there any connection with the call by Magleo to the U.S. embassy? Who was his connection to the U.S. Air Force logistics office?"

Citing RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relations, Guingona urged "high-authorities of the U.S. government to unravel the truth, to present the facts, not just by simple denials but by shroud this challenge to Philippine-American amity."

He asked whether the exploratory talks on the future of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines can proceed as scheduled in April "unless the U.S. government clears the air" of suspicion that it could have had a hand in the crushed December coup. "How do we continue the abiding friendship unless suspicions of inordinate (U.S.) intervention remains?" he said.

Guingona said it was useless for the U.S. embassy to deny that Magleo was connected with it because Galido never claimed this in his affidavit in the first place.

U.S. embassy spokesman Victoria Middleton said: "We're pursuing the matter and communicating with Philippine government officials about it. When we can say more, we will say more. We want to be forthcoming."

Radio station DZRH reached Magleo in California by phone yesterday, but all the American would say was that he would leave all answers to his lawyer.

At Camp Aguinaldo, De Villa denied insinuations that he struck a secret deal with Galido for the latter to implicate opposition leaders in the December military rebellion.

"That would be difficult to do, that theory is very difficult to support and I will not even agree to such an arrangement," De Villa said.

De Villa also debunked an earlier statement by State Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe, head of the 15-man panel from the Department of Justice (DOJ) that is investigating suspected civilian coup plotters, that Col. Hernani Figueroa was a "deep-penetration agent" of the AFP in the rebel ranks.

Trampe had said that Figueroa, a founder of the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM) and a subordinate of Galido, would also testify against opposition leader Homobono Adaza because he had also infiltrated the plotters' circle. But Figueroa denied this claim, saying he would only act as undercover agent if the AFP were fighting a foreign enemy.

De Villa said he was willing to declassify the Galido documents on the coup plot as he revealed that Galido's affidavit has made the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] very mad because of the exposure of its coup plans.

De Villa said Galido, who is confined at the Fort Bonifacio General Hospital for treatment of cirrhosis of the liver, is not being barred from press interviews. "I don't want to control him. He's a very sick man," he said.

The coup plotters have been forced to double their security after finding out that Galido was an infiltrator after all, De Villa also sid.

Meanwhile, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and the police are using Galido's affidavit as a lead to uncover the extent of the supposed participation in the December coup attempt of Mrs. Imelda Marcos and other Aquino enemies mentioned. "There is a continuing investigation by government agencies to determine the actual roles they (those mentioned in the affidavit) might have played before and during the December coup attempt," he said.

Aside from Mrs. Marcos and Adaza, those mentioned in the Affidavit were businessman Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. and his brother Henry, Luis Asistio and Edgardo Abenina Jr.

At the Senate, Sen. Joseph Estrada said of the alleged U.S. involvement in the coup: "It is clear that the Americans wanted to dictate the shape of our relations according to their goal of retaining their military bases even beyond the 1991 expiration of the bases agreement."

U.S. Bases Talks Rescheduled for 6 May

HK3003031390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Talks between the Philippines and the United States on the future of U.S. military bases in the country after 1991 have been reset. Instead of the original date of 19 April, they will now be held in May.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced that the change was made on the recommendation of Health Secretary and Vice Chairman of the Presidential Committee on the Bases Talks Alfredo Bengzon. Legislators will be consulted on the date of the bases talks following the opening of session on 6 May.

Malaysia, Singapore Favor Bases' Retention

HK3003045590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos reported to President Corazon C. Aquino that both Malaysia and Singapore favor the maintenance of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. Ramos said U.S. military bases are important for the preservation of security in the region.

Ramos has just returned from a visit to ASEAN countries. According to him, Singaporean officials promised to provide support facilities such as air fields and ship repair facilities to the U.S. forces.

Japan Willing To Commit $1.6 Billion in Aid

HK2903051790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 29 Mar 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Japanese Government has indicated its willingness to extend the country $1 billion in official development assistance (ODA) for the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), Roberto Villanueva, chairman of the PAP coordinating council, told newsmen yesterday.

In addition, the Export-Import Bank of Japan may also contribute $600 million to fund the second phase of the country's debt and debt service reduction program, Mr. Villanueva also said.

The amount will be used as interest support for Government's debt cut moves this coming May, Central Bank Governor Jose L. Cuisia, Jr. earlier said.

The PAP official, who recently arrived from a consultative meeting in Hawaii with the 19 donor countries led by Japan and the United States, said the likely contribution from Japan was equal to the amount it pledged last year in Tokyo.

Setbacks

Mr. Villanueva noted certain setbacks to the country's plan to raise a maximum of $3.5 billion in the next pledging session to be held this coming September at a still undisclosed venue.

Foremost of these is the prevailing cash crunch in Europe and the United States, resulting from its huge trade and budget deficit. This could mean lesser commitment for PAP this year, Mr Villanueva noted.

Besides, the U.S. is keen on helping the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe, Mr. Villanueva added, noting, however, that Government hopes this would not be done at the expense of ODA flow to established democracies like the Philippines.

Despite these setbacks, Government's negotiators will try hard to secure commitments amounting to $3.3 billion in ODA, loans and grants, Mr. Villanueva said. Government will capitalize on its improved availment rate of PAP funds at 80%, representing $1.5 billion in disbursements as of last yearend.

The PAP funds would go to poverty alleviation projects such as the one currently being put up at South Cotabato geared for higher value-added processing and replication of the Samar Island Development Project in all of the country's thirteen regions.

PAP projects must contribute to a balanced agro-industrial base, Mr. Villanueva said, citing such sectors as telecommunications, agriculture, power generation and transport as key areas of interest.

Right now, representatives of the U.S.-Philippine Business Committee, composed of big American investors are in town to assess which projects the U.S. private sector may participate.

Science, Technical Cooperation With USSR Eyed

HK2903122990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] The Philippines and the Soviet Union have made arrangements for a memorandum of agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov discussed with Agriculture Secretary Senen Bacani a possible technology transfer and signing of the agreement. Bacani talked to Sokolov about the establishment of trade between the two countries.

Ramos Proposes Patrol Agreement With Malaysia

HK2903104190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, in his meeting with President Aquino, recommended drafting a joint border crossing and patrol agreement with Malaysia, stressing the importance of the agreement.

At the same meeting, Ramos announced the need to get more weapons and equipment for the Armed Forces of the Philippines. He said that there is a prevailing joint border crossing and patrol agreement between the Philippines and Indonesia, and that the establishment of such an agreement would help greatly in the border problems with Malaysia. He noted that illegal entry to Sabah, Malaysia, and the Philippines could be prevented through a joint patrol. The two countries have had some problems apart from the Sabah issue, such as the entry into the Philippines territory of Malaysian Navy gunboats and the arrest of Filipino fishermen despite their being in areas still considered Philippine territory.

National Security Adviser To Oversee Intelligence

HK3003044790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 30 Mar 90 p 2

[By D.J. Santa Ana]

[Text] President Aquino authorized National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto yesterday to oversee the operations of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency and other agencies in the government intelligence community.

Mrs Aquino issued Administrative Order [AO] 149 to make Ileto overseer of the intelligence community.

AO 149 also provides for close work among Ileto, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon for the review of plans, programs and budgets of agencies in the intelligence community.

Ileto is also empowered to conduct a periodical audit of the overall performance of all intelligence agencies and undertake such tasks as to ensure the intelligence community is responsive to the needs and requirements of the President and National Security Council.

Commenting on his new role, Ileto said his duties have been expanded, integrating all the intelligence units for the improvement of the intelligence-gathering and analysis of the government.

Navy Preparing for Modernization Program

HK2903051390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Mar 90 p 8

[By Del Villanueva]

[Text] Imus, Cavite—Naval authorities have prepared a long-range plan to modernize the facilities of the Philippine Navy (PN) in an effort to help other Armed Forces units in adequately securing the country, it was reported.

Commodore Mariano J. Dumancas Jr., PN flag-officer-in-command, said that at present, his command is pursuing programs aimed at phasing out inefficient ships and repairing and refitting those that meet the standards of efficiency and economy.

He stressed the importance of the development of the Navy at this time, noting that the country's territory has marine resources that must be protected from "environmental rape and degradation."

Speaking before members of the five Rotary clubs in Cavite during a joint meeting at the Imus Sports Center here Tuesday night, Dumancas said that there is an urgent need to modernize the Navy. Modernization of the Navy, he said, would enable it to secure the country's fishermen and shippers against pirates and other forces. He told the Rotarians that his command is likewise involved in efforts aimed at strengthening the moral fiber of the men and women who compose the country's naval forces.

"Thus, we have instituted a program of upgrading our recruitment standards for naval officers and personnel and of boosting their morale through the allocation of more resources," he said. He noted that even President Aquino and the two houses of Congress have expressed support for the Navy's programs whose ultimate beneficiaries are the Filipino people.

Dumancas asked the Rotarians to support the Navy's programs through their participation in fora on national development.

"We need to build a critical mass of opinions in our country which will underscore the relevance, the value, and urgency of a more capable and reliable Navy," he stressed. After his speech, Dumancas was awarded a plaque of appreciation by the Rotarians.

Further on Senators Proposing Coup as New Crime

HK2803123190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Mar 90 p 8

[By Tony Bergonia]

[Text] Sixteen senators, led by Senate President Jovito Salonga, yesterday filed a bill seeking to set apart coups d'etat from ordinary rebellion and impose life imprisonment and deny bail for government and military men involved in coup attempts.

Aside from Salonga, the bill was also sponsored by Senators Edgardo Angara, Joseph Estrada, Aquilino Pimentel, Rene Saguisag, Mamintal Tamano, Teofisto Guingona, Sotero Laurel, Alberto Romulo, Vicente Paterno, John Osmena, Wigberto Tanada, Ernesto Maceda, Neptali Gonzales, Victor Ziga and Ernesto Herrera.

"Under present laws, there is no crime known as coup d'etat," the bill said. "Persons leading or otherwise participating in a coup (attempt) are prosecuted merely for rebellion or for the alleged complex crime of rebellion with murder, arson, etc."

"While coups constitute a form of rebellion, not all rebellions are coups," according to the bill which was principally designed by Salonga.

Present laws provide only 12 years maximum imprisonment for rebellion. The bill seeks to impose life imprisonment as penalty for coups.

"What makes a coup d'etat reprehensible is the fact that its key leaders, contrary to their oath of office, take undue advantage of their key positions within the establishment to overthrow the very government they had pledged to uphold, protect and defend," the bill said. "In case of the military, they draw their pay from the government and they enjoy the legal monopoly of the gun and other instruments of mass violence," the bill added.

The filing of the bill came in the wake of the Liberal party's [LP] call for the people to defend the government against any future coup attempts.

The call, made during the launching of the Tinding Para sa Demokrasya at Kapayapaan [Stand for Democracy and Peace] (Tindig) convention last Sunday, was initiated by Salonga and other LP stalwarts. During the convention, Salonga promised to push the bill imposing penalities for coups d'etat.

If approved fast enough, the bill may cover the rebellion case filed before the Supreme Court against lone opposition Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile and several other personalities believed involved in the Dec. 1 coup attempt.

The bill also seeks to impose jail terms of 12 to 20 years on private individuals found guilty of supporting or actively participating in a putsch.

In cases where the coup leader could not be identified, the bill provides that "any person who in fact directed the others, spoke for them, signed receipts and other documents issued in their name...on behalf of the rebels shall be deemed a leader of such coup d'etat or rebellion."

The bill also provides that "where the evidence of guilt is strong, against any person accused of leading and/or participating in a coup d'etat, he shall not be released on bail after his capture and arrest and during the pendency of the criminal charge against him."

Ranking Military Officials Charged With Mutiny

HK2903052190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 29 Mar 90 pp 1, 7

[By staff writer Noemi Alcala, with a report from Merpu Roa]

[Text] Twenty-one ranking AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers who allegedly participated in the December putsch were charged by the military yesterday with mutiny, murder and conduct unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman.

The 21 officers, led by Brig. Gen. Marcelo Blando, former commander of the Army's 7th Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Jose Commendador, former division commander of the Philippine Air Force base in Mactan, Cebu, will be court-martialed. The military pretrial investigation panel found prima facie evidence against them.

Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP chief of staff, directed Brig. Gen. Manuel Casaclang of the AFP Judge Advocate General's Office (JAGO), head of the pretrial investigation panel, to speed up the trial of the alleged coup leaders. But he did not give any deadline.

The 21 AFP officers either surrendered or were captured, and are now detained at various military stockades.

Aside from Blando and Comendador, the officers are PAF [Philippine Air Force] Captains Elmer Amon and Vergel Naciso and Lt. Joey Sarroza, who piloted the T-28 planes and Sikorsky helicopters that bombed Malacanang, Camps Aguinaldo and Crame and the PTV-Channel 4 compound on the first day of the December putsch;

Navy Captains Danilo Pizarro and Manuel Ison, Army Col. Luisito Sanchez, Marine Lt. Col. Romelino Gojo, Army Lt. Colonels Rafael Galvez, Ericson Aurelio, Jacinto Ligot, Franklin Brawner and Arsenio Tecson;

PC [Philippine Constabulary] Lt. Col. Tiburcio Fusillero, Army Majors Alfredo Oliveros and Leuvenio Valencia, Marine Maj. Cesar de la Pena and Army Captains Danilo Lim, Florentino Flores and Benigno Junio.

About 40 other rebel officers are still undergoing pretrial investigation. Most of them are detained at the Camp Crame stockade. These officers are also being investigated by the Davide Fact-Finding Commission.

During a hearing in Cebu City yesterday, the commission was told that Fusillero recruited soldiers and plotted the Cebu phase of the December coup attempt while he was under house arrest for his alleged involvement in the August 1987 coup attempt.

Marquez and Superable testified that Fusillero had been allegedly going in and out of the PC camp and was staying in the office of the Recom 7 commander, Brig. Gen. Raul Imperial, when the coup broke out in Manila on December 1.

S/Sgt. Emerson Gallius, an intelligence officer of the 348th PC company, also testified that on December 1, Fusillero stayed in their camp in nearby Mandaue City for several hours and nobody apprehended him.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said former Army colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, suspected leader of the last two bloody coup attempts, has been losing support from civilians. It will not be long before he is arrested, Ramos told the Regional Peace and Order council in Legaspi City the other day.

Ramos said the civilians had provided Honasan's followers with shelter, medicines, access to media and communtcations equipment. That is one of the reasons the military could not get to him.

But the December coup attempt had opened the eyes of the people, including Honasan's supporters to the evil intentions of the rebel forces, Ramos said.

Because of the strong anti-coup sentiment, the military has become more successful in rounding up coup participants, Ramos said citing the successive arrests recently of at least nine ranking members of the Reform AFM Movement (RAM).

To support the military moves against rebel forces, AFP authorities in Bicol are organizing a group of specially trained soldiers who will act as "spies" to detect possible coup plotters. The move was prompted by recentintelligence reports that three RAM leaders have been recruiting soldiers in the region for another uprising.

De Villa Comments on Galido, NPA Anniversary

HK2803122190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 28 Mar 90

[From "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa today denied reports that he ordered former Southern Luzon Command chief

Brigadier General Alejandro Galido to avoid the press. According to De Villa, Galido himself asked to be excused from commenting on his affidavit. De Villa added that he last spoke to Galido last year.

At the same time, De Villa warned about Operation Anniversary of the New People's Army [NPA].

[Begin De Villa recording] *Now, tomorrow is the NPA anniversary and we have information that they have what they call Oplan Anniversaryo [Operation Plan Anniversary], and we assessed, as General Biazon had said earlier, that part of this indiscriminate sparrow actions or assassinations and some of the encounters we are now having in the field is in connection with the way they usually celebrate their anniversaries.* [end recording]

De Villa Dismisses Rebel Soldiers-NPA Alliance

HK2903134390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa assured that the military is still winning the anti-insurgency campaign. In an interview in Malacanang, De Villa shrugged off the reported tactical alliance between rebel soldiers and the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPPNPA]. He said there will never be any result from such an alliance because their ideologies are totally different.

Secretary Says NPA No Threat to Security

HK2903123790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Local Government Secretary Luis Santos today said that the killings of military and police personnel in the country are a desperate move by the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army]. Here is Tanny Rodriguez' report and part of Secretary Santos' statement:

[Begin Recording] [Rodriguez] Santos said that this is the only move the communist rebels could launch because they no longer have the ability to launch a massive attack on government forces in any part of the country. Santos belittled the rebels' capability by saying that they can not even afford to hold a town for five hours. The CPP-NPA celebrates their 21st founding anniversary today.

[Santos] *They have the capability of making small attacks, but they cannot hold any part of Philippine territory for five hours, six hours. They'll hit and they'll run. They are very organized and very experienced, but they pose no real threat to the security of this government.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, a rally was held at Liwasang Bonifacio condemning the abuse and violation of human rights by the communist rebels and ultra-rightist groups. Earl Sapilino has the details:

[Begin recording] The rally was composed of groups belonging to the United Alliance for Democracy and Nationalism. The alliance president, Manny Culo, said they strongly denounce the terror being sowed by the NPA communist terrorists and the rightist groups, adding that they support peaceful, reasonable, and democratic measures in achieving reforms in government. Among the groups who joined the rally were civilian volunteers, the National Allliance for Democracy, the Christian Student Teachers Alliance, Save Fellow Filipinos, the Balikloob [return to fold of law] Foundation, and the Philippine United Ex-Rebel Returnees Association. [end recording]

NPA Rebels Claim To Upset Government Plan

HK2903053390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Mar 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] The New People's Army [NPA] yesterday said it has upset the government's timetable for crushing the communist insurgency and vowed to intensify the armed struggle it has been waging for 21 years.

In a statement sent to newspaper offices during the 21st anniversary of the NPA, Romulo Kintanar, chief of staff of the NPA general command, also warned of a plot to reimpose "fascist rule" in the country.

The plot, he said, could be "engineered by right-wing militarists" or the "clique" of Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces Chief of Staff, or a combination of civilian and military rightists.

Another possibility is that President Aquino would "manipulate through constitutional or extra-constitutional means" the imposition of such a regime, he said.

"Through our combined efforts with the revolutionary masses, and because of the ruling elite's own debilitating internal conflict, the regime's timetable of crushing the revolutionary movement by 1991 has been effectively derailed," Kintanar said.

But the military said the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA were experiencing the "worst" and the "lowest" moments in its violent campaign to seize power. "It is a downtrend on all fronts," said a Philippine Constabulary officer who asked not to be identified. He said the downfall of the communist movement "will come naturally."

In his statement, Kintanar also urged soldiers to resist the plan to reimpose "fascist rule" and join them in fighting "a common enemy."

"We call on our brothers and sisters in the Armed Forces of the Philippines, especially the rank-and-file and junior officers, to refuse to serve as instruments for outright national betrayal and for schemes to reimpose all-out fascist rule," Kintanar said.

"We urge them to isolate and expose the rabid pro-U.S. and neo-fascist leaders and elements within the AFP and defense establishment. They are welcome to join the broad patriotic and democratic front now emerging."

Kintanar is believed to be the founder of the NPA "Sparrow Unit" which has been blamed for the killings of soldiers, policemen and American servicemen.

Kintanar and his wife Gloria Asuncion-Jopson were captured in March 1988, but they were able to escape from the Constabulary detention center in Camp crame in November last year.

The NPA is estimated to have about 19,000 full-time and part-time guerillas and is believed to be active in 63 of the country's 75 provinces. Kintanar said that since 1986 the NPA has doubled its company-size "formations" from 18 to 36. The group's "fire power" has also increased, he said without giving out the details.

"Today, we are determined as ever to accelerate the revolutionary armed struggle and advance the national and democratic interests of the Filipino people," he said. "This becomes all the more necessary and urgent today as the Aquino regime and its rival factions in the AFP escalate their fratricidal war and vie against each other for greater U.S. support."

The NPA was founded by Bernabe Buscayno, alias Kumander [commander] Dante, on March 29, 1969 somewhere in Central Luzon. From a ragtag group of some 30 men armed with vintage weapons, it has expanded into a formidable force with about 20,000 armed regulars capable of launching battalion-size operations.

Ms. Aquino and the AFP have vowed to crush the insurgency before her term ends in 1992.

Military sources said that after Ms. Aquino assumed the presidency, the CPP-NPA lost its monopoly over the recruitment of people with grievances against the government. "There are now other political groupings that are attracting those in search of alternatives," they said. With the "widening of the democratic space," persons with leftist leanings have other choices, including "the social democrats and traditional political groupings."

Rebels Invite 'Disaffected' Soldiers To Join

HK3003061790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Manila, March 29 (AFP)—Communist urban guerrillas here Thursday called on disaffected soldiers to reject coups and join forces with the insurgents in toppling Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

In a statement released on the New People's Army (NPA) 21st founding anniversary, the Alex Boncayao Brigade said that the insurgents were "determined to win victory within this decade." The brigade is the special Manila guerrilla unit of the NPA, the armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

Three soldiers manning a checkpoint in eastern Manila were injured when suspected NPA guerrillas aboard a car threw home-made bombs at them before dawn Thursday, army spokesmen said. But the Armed Forces claimed a victory on Wednesday when they overran an NPA camp in southern Philippines and killed 59 guerrillas—one of the most violent encounters in the past four years.

Twenty-three soldiers have been reported wounded, while 22 other people were killed in other incidents between the army and the guerrillas throughout the country over the last days.

In a message to "patriotic elements" of the military, the NPA Manila brigade said it was aware of growing military dissatisfaction with "corruption in the bureaucracy and the military establishment" leading to six bloody coup attempts against Mrs. Aquino.

"A coup d'etat can only result in the transfer of power from one faction of the ruling class to another," said the statement, delivered by rebel couriers to news agencies here. "We urge you to reject coup d'etat as an instrument to effect change. We urge you to choose revolution," it added.

It claimed the four year-old Aquino government was incapable of "securing stability" following the coup attempts, and that "together with other revolutionary forces we are determined to win victory within this decade."

The Aquino government says the NPA is in decline and that it would be defeated in three years' time. The military says the NPA strength is down to 18,000 men from 25,000 two years ago, but the NPA said in a statement on Wednesday that its company-sized units have doubled from the 18 in existence four years ago.

The military has been placed on full alert on the eve of the NPA anniversary, traditionally marked by a flare-up of guerrilla attacks.

59 Communist Rebels Slain in Two-Day Clash

HK2903052790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Mar 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] Fifty-nine communist guerillas were slain by government troops during a 42-hour gunbattle that began Sunday morning in Lianga, Surigao del Sur, the Armed Forces said yesterday. The casualties brought to 86 the number of persons killed since Saturday in the communists' current summer offensive, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] said.

In Manila, soldiers battled guerillas in Sta. Mesa, some two kilometers from Malacanang on the eve of the NPA's [New People's Army] 21st anniversary.

CIC [Colonel 1st class] Roxy Valguna, 24, of the Capital Regional Command, and an unidentified suspected communist rebel were slain in the clash on Sociego street, near Ramon Magsaysay Blvd. It was the second time this week that the guerillas brought the offensive in Metro Manila. Last Monday, they raided a Capcom detachment in Novaliches, Quezon City. A soldier and a rebel hit man were killed.

In other insurgency-related developments:
—Constabulary agents captured NPA intelligence officer operating in Negros Oriental
—Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano, PC chief, said soldiers have captured documents detailing the plans of the communists in the event of another coup attempt.
—The U.S. Navy in Subic banned most non-essential travel to Manila because of threats to Americans.

Initial investigation of the Sta. Mesa gunbattle showed that it broke out after the soldiers tried to accost four young men painting pro-communist slogans on a traffic island on Ramon Magsaysay Blvd.

Col. Juanito Rimando, AFP spokesman, said soldiers of the Army's 28th and 29th Infantry Battalions were on patrol when they clashed with a big NPA group with light machine guns, M-203 grenade launchers and assorted rifles in a rebel training camp in Upper Oregon, Barangay San isidro, Lianga town.

One soldier was killed while 23 others, among them an officer, were wounded. The government troops captured the training camp. Last Saturday, guerillas ambushed a convoy of soldiers in Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur, killing 12 militiamen and two soldiers.

On the Manila clash, Sgt. Florentino Bagallon, Western Police District investigator, said the clash started when CAPCOM [Capital Command] soldiers chased several young men they chanced upon painting communist slogans on a traffic island on Ramon Magsaysay Blvd. The youths fled to Sociego street on V. Mapa where about 12 rebel gunmen were waiting in ambush.

When the soldiers approached the street, the rebels pulled M-16 rifles from a sack and opened fire, killing Valguna instantly. Bagallon said. The other soldiers radioed for reinforcements, who killed one of the rebels during a running gunbattle through the crowded residential district.

Another rebel was arrested, Bagallon said.

Another military report said soldiers captured Leonilo Jamandron, alias Ka [comrade] Ems, intelligence officer of the Southeastern Front Guerilla Unit (PGU) based in Negros Oriental. He was nabbed at Sitio Candayaong, Barangay Calindagan, Dumaguete City.

Jamandron was the second ranking rebel personality in Central Visayas to be captured by the military.

Earlier, the military captured George Duran, alleged deputy secretary of the Negros Oriental provincial Party Committee and organizer of the Regional Partisan Unit in the region.

At Subic naval base, Rear Admiral Roger Rich banned most non-essential travel to the capital by the more than 6,000 sailors because of "threats against U.S. military and military associated personnel."

Navy spokesman Lt. Cmdr. Kevin Mukri said the order, issued Monday, bans leaves in Manila except for servicemen with immediate family members residing in the capital.

The order does not apply to personnel at Clark air base in Pampanga. But U.S. Air Force officials said Clark personnel have been ordered not to travel between the base and Manila at night.

At Camp Olivas, San Fernando, Pampanga, reports said communist rebels killed two PC soldiers in an ambush tuesday morning in Barangay Gen. Luna, Rizal, Nueva Ecija while the two were monitoring the NPA's Oplan Pagdiriwang [Operational Plan Celebration] commemorating the 21st founding anniversary today.

Five Constabulary Officers Named to Key Posts

HK2903052990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Mar 90 p 7

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] Constabulary authorities yesterday announced the designation of five senior Constabulary officers to the post vacated by retired officers.

Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said the designations of five PC senior officers were made to fill up the vacancies brought about by the retirement of senior PC officers.

Named to the key positions were:
—Brig. Gen. Manuel F. Bruan, Constabulary Highway Patrol Group (CHPG) as concurrent commander of the PC-INP Anti-Carnapping Task Force vice Brig. Gen. Victor Natividad who retired last March 23.

Natividad was holding the position of deputy chief of the Constabulary before his retirement.
—Brig. Gen. Pantaleon Dumlao Jr., PC Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) chief, was designated as commander of the Anti-Terrorist Task Force which Natividad use to occupy.
—PC-INP Intelligence chief Brig. Gen. Gerry Flores replaced Col. Alfredo Filler as PC Chief of Staff. Filler will move to the AFP General Headquarters and occupy the position of AFP Intelligence chief.
—Col. Aurelo Medina, former CIS deputy chief, was named Constbulary Inspector General vice Brig. Gen. Carlos Malana who retired last Feb. 25.

—Col. Antonio Sierra, former Cagayan PC-INP commander, was named secretary of the PC Staff vice Col. Anselmo Avenido who was linked to the failed December coup attempt.

Montano himself is due for retirement on April 1. His replacement is reportedly a toss-up between brig. Gen. Alexander Aguirre, Capital Region Command (CAPCOM) chief, Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC commander for Central Luzon, and Brig. Gen. Romeo Zulueta, chief of the Visayas Command (VISCOM) chief.

Drought Damage Approaching 400 Million Pesos

HK2803040990 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 28 Mar 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] The current dry spell continues to wreak havoc on the country's agro-food sector resulting in total actual crop damage of P [Pesos] 395.23 million, according to a statement released by the Department of Agriculture [DA] yesterday. Opportunity loss due to the current calamity has been estimated at P2.03 billion.

According to the report, around 155,900 hectares of standing rice crops have been affected, which could have yielded some 245,000 metric tons valued at P174.5 million. The DA estimated that 37% or 58,200 hectares of rice crop were totally damaged with a corresponding opportunity loss of P1.2 billion.

Also destroyed were 50,800 hectares planted to corn. The estimated loss of 207,147 metric tons was valued at P203.3 million. Opportunity loss was computed at P807.9 million.

Vegetable crops and other crops such as coconut, fruit trees, banana, sugarcane, cotton, cashew and cacao were also affected, resulting in damage worth P17.4 million.

The areas severely hit are Regions II (Cagayan Valley), III (Central Luzon), IV (Southern Tagalog), VI (Western Visayas), VII (Central Visayas), and XII (Central Mindanao).

The dry spell may continue up to the end of the year with strong indications of the occurrence of another El Nino phenomenon. This will significantly reduce rainfall throughout the archipelago.

Thailand

Royal Announcement Appoints Chawalit to Cabinet

BK3003010090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Announcement on resignation and appointment of Cabinet ministers:

Royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission to announce that, in connection with the announcement dated 4 August 1988 appointing General Chatchai Chunhawan as prime minister, the announcement dated 9 August 1988 appointing cabinet ministers, and the last announcement dated 9 January 1990, Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has now resigned from his post as defense minister thus terminating the ministerial status.

In the interest of the administration, his majesty the king, empowered by Provision 146 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, appoints General Chawalit Yongchaiyut as deputy prime minister and defense minister.

This takes effect as of this time.
Announced on 30 March 1990, the 45th year of the reign of the present king.
Countersigned by General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister.

Adviser to Prime Minister Removed From Post

BK3003042690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 83/1990 on removal of political appointee of the Prime Minister's Office"]

[Text] Referring to the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 92/1988 dated 23 August 1988 on the appointment of General Wanchai Chitchamnong as adviser to the prime minister, the prime minister, empowered by Article 12 of the Political Appointees Act of 1975 which was amended by Political Appointees Act No. 2 of 1976, removes General Wanchai Chitchamnong from the post.

This order takes effect from 3 April 1990.
Date: 29 March 1990
Signed: General Chatchai Chunhawan, Prime Minister

Secretary General to Prime Minister Appointed

BK3003043490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 84/1990 on appointment of political appointee of the Prime Minister's Office"]

[Text] In the interest of the national administration and empowered by Article 9 of the Political Appointees Act of 1975 which was amended by Political Appointees Act No. 3 of 1977, the prime minister, with Cabinet approval, appoints General Wanchai Chitchamnong as secretary general to the prime minister.

This order takes effect from 4 April 1990.
Date: 29 March 1990
Signed: General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

New Advisory Board Chairman Appointed

BK3003033090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on Order No. 82/1990 which deals with removal and appointment of political appointees of the Prime Minister's Office"]

[Text] In connection with the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 157/1988 dated 30 September 1988 appointing General Panya Singsakda secretary general of the prime minister, and the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 81/1989 dated 25 May 1989 approving the resignation of Wan Chansu from his post as chairman of the Advisory Board to the Prime Minister, it is deemed appropriate to appoint General Panya Singsakda, who has been performing his duties well, as chairman of the Advisory Board to the Prime Minister.

Empowered by Article 11 of the Political Appointees Act of 1975 which was amended by Political Appointees Act No. 5 of 1979; Article 7 of the Political Appointees Act of 1975 which was amended by Political Appointees Act No.4 of 1978; and Clause 9(6) of the Revolutionary Party Announcement No. 218 dated 29 September 1972, the prime minister removes General Panya Singsakda from the post of secretary general to the prime minister and appoints him as chairman of Advisory Board to the Prime Minister.

This announcement takes effect from 4 April 1990.

Date: 29 March 1990

Signed: General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

Appointments of Military Officers Announced

BK3003015690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Mar 90

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on appointment of military officers for royal service"]

[Text] A royal decree has been issued on the appointment of the following military officers for the royal services:

1. General Sunthon Khongsomphong, Armed Forces chief of staff, appointed as supreme commander of the Armed Forces;
2. General Suchinda Khraprayun, deputy Army commander, appointed as Army commander.

This takes effect from 29 March, 1990.

Announced on 30 March, 1990

Countersigned by General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

Rangers Arrest SRV 'Air Force Officers'

BK3003011590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 90 p 4

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Prachin Buri—Army rangers arrested three Vietnamese who claimed to be air force officers sent to Cambodia to fight the anti-government guerillas, border officials said yesterday. The three were captured yesterday near a village in Tambon Thakham and brought to a ranger base here for questioning.

The Vietnamese were quoted as telling Thai authorities that they wanted asylum in Thailand as they were tired of fighting in Cambodia. The three were identified as Jun Wiang, 54, Lefuk Wangfu, 19, and Leku Wangfu, 17.

Vietnam claimed it withdrew all its troops from Cambodia last September after a decade-long occupation. However, the UN-recognized coalition of three resistance groups charge that Hanoi still maintains a considerable number of forces in Cambodia to help the government maintain its hold on power.

—Border patrol police yesterday arrested two men in connection with an alleged attempt to smuggle war weapons in the Ta Phraya district of this eastern province. Police said they intercepted a pick-up truck in Tambon Nongwaeng after noticing the driver's unkempt appearance.

Police discovered two machine guns, four AK-47 assault rifles, three M16 assault rifles including 154 rounds of ammunition hidden in the vehicle and arrested Chongchai Phlappha, 43, and Khamnung Chuchun, 43 for possession of war weapons.

Meanwhile, police said four villagers were seriously injured after stepping on a land mine in Nong-ian village near the Cambodian border while hunting in forest.

Sitthi Calls on Cambodia's Sihanouk in Beijing

BK3003150090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] According to the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who is currently on a visit to the PRC, called on Prince Sihanouk yesterday at his residence in Beijing. Prince Sihanouk had just returned from Pyongyang. The foreign minister briefed Prince Sihanouk on his meeting with Chinese leaders during his current visit. Prince Sihanouk said he will come to Thailand on 4 April in order to travel into Cambodia.

The Foreign Ministry also reported that on 28 March the foreign minister and his wife hosted a dinner in honor of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the Thai ambassador's residence. Several Chinese leaders attended, including (Han Jiaplong), president of the Chinese Foreign Affairs Institute, (Liu Xuxing), director of the International Relations Department, Deputy Foreign Minister (Yi Weijuan), other senior Chinese foreign ministry officials, and former Chinese ambassadors to Thailand.

On 30 March the foreign minister left Beijing for Hangzhou.

EC Grants Cambodia 'Additional Emergency Aid'

BK3003014590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] The European Community has decided to grant additional emergency aid to Cambodia, amounting to about ECU [European Currency Unit] 670,000 (20.8 million baht), a statement by the European Community delegation in Bangkok said yesterday. The statement said that the aid, the second instalment since the beginning of the year, follows recent requests to the European Commission from non-government organisations working inside Cambodia.

The aid will be used to maintain and expand medical aid programmes established by the non-government organisations through a previous grant of ECU 500,000 in January. Three non-government organisations are involved—Medecins Sans Frontieres (Belgium), Medecins Sans Frontieres (France) and Medecins Du Monde (France).

They are providing mobile surgical teams and supplies of medicine and equipment to help treat civilians affected by the ongoing fighting in particular locations of Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham provinces.

Editor Views Neutral Cambodian Refugee Camp Plan

BK3003035790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 90 p 10

[Editorial: "The Neutral Camp Idea"]

[Text] It now looks as though the neutral camps for displaced Cambodians proposed earlier by the prime minister will be located inside Thailand. Government agencies dealing with the issue, including the National Security Council, have agreed to recommend that the Chatchai administration put the idea into practice. The Supreme Command, whose chief of staff General Sunthon Khongsomphong earlier insisted that neutral camps must be located in Cambodia, no longer objects to having them on the Thai side. The Cabinet is expected to authorize the implementation of the idea soon.

By opening neutral camps, the first of which is likely be at Khao-I-Dang, Thailand hopes to separate the estimated 300,000 civilian Cambodians living on the border from the forces of the Cambodian resistance factions, and to relocate them in a much safer environment away from the border. The neutral camps will be administered by the UN, receive financial contributions from major donor countries and have the security protection of Thai forces. In addition to normal aid and medical services, the Cambodians will also receive occupational training and other assistance to help them prepare for their eventual voluntary repatriation to Cambodia.

The leaders of the three resistance factions have reportedly endorsed the idea. The Phnom Penh government also likes the idea because moving the civilian population from the resistance camps will drain man power from the resistance. Prince Norodom Sihanouk says his faction in any case has long relied on recruiting people inside Cambodia rather than at border encampments. Even the Khmer Rouge don't object to the idea, but there is fear that the radical communist faction will not let go of most of the civilian population in their camps.

So the first major problem is how to make the Cambodian civilians understand the neutral camp concept and ensure the safe passage of all those who decide to move. The Thai military may be unwilling to force the resistance factions to free their civilian population because they have been allies in opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia for over a decade.

Next there is a question of the physical and political limitations in Thailand to providing temporary shelter to the Cambodians. The Khao-I-Dang camp may hold about 100,000 people alone, but if more than this number comes, another camp will have to be opened. The second camp will probably be at Kab Cherng in Surin.

Thai authorities are concerned that a secure life inside the neutral camps, where living standards are likely to be much better than those of an average family inside Cambodia, will make repatriation undesirable to most of the Cambodians. Moreover, the prolonged presence of a large number of Cambodians, who are getting a great deal of international attention and assistance, may cause resentment among the local rural population.

Yet another problem is funding. Who is going to pay for the camps' operations, and for how long?

The prime minister is correct in noting that corruption and other illegal activities go on continually in the present border encampments administered by the resistance factions. He advocates the neutral camp idea as a solution to this. But even assuming the resistance forces are shut out, is there any guarantee there will be no corruption or other illegal activities once the neutral camps are run by UN administrators and guarded by Thai security forces?

If measures cannot be taken to ward off these sort of illegal practices, the neutral camp idea will not appear as attractive or practical as its proponents claim.

Narcotics Board Chief on UN Assistance Offer

BK3003064090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 90 p 1

[By Thana Poopat]

[Text] Joint narcotics suppression proposed by Thailand and Burma received a boost as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) offered financial assistance for opium poppy eradication and crop substitution programmes in the Golden Triangle, a Thai anti-drug chief said.

Pol Lt Gen [Police Lieutenant General] Chawalit Yotmani, secretary general of Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), told THE NATION yesterday that the UNFDAC in January offered to assist the joint drug control efforts in the world's major poppy-growing area, where the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos converge.

"The UNFDAC had expressed interest in helping Burma and Thailand in our joint efforts against drugs after seeing how two years of virtual neglect on the part of the Burmese government in its anti-narcotics programmes has resulted in a dramatic increase in opium production," Chawalit said. The Burmese military regime, preoccupied with cracking down on dissidents and its ethnic minorities, basically stopped its anti-narcotics programmes after seizing power and violently crushing pro-democracy movements in September 1988.

The United States, a major contributor to narcotics suppression in Burma, suspended its assistance to the country after accusing the Burmese military leaders of colluding with drug traffickers and widespread human rights abuse.

The ONCB chief said the UNFDAC would solicit money from donor countries to help fund the proposed joint narcotics control efforts after Thailand and Burma came up with a definite proposal on how and where the programme was to be carried out. This includes an information-sharing network on those known to be involved in the production and trafficking of heroin in the two countries.

Chawalit said Thai, Burmese and UNFDAC officials are scheduled to meet in Bangkok in June to discuss the details of the bilateral narcotics control programme.

According to the anti-drug chief, Thailand and Burma initially agreed that the joint drug control programme should be carried out in the area north of Thachilek in Burma's northeastern Shan State. The area is opposite Chiang Rai's Mae Sai and Mae Chan districts in Thailand. "The Burmese government chose the area to launch the programme as they claim to be in complete control of the area," he said.

An ONCB source said the area covers between 1,500 to 2,000 square kilometres of the Shan State, making up the greater part of the Golden Triangle. The opium poppy eradication to crop substitution programme, if successful, would be implemented in other parts of Burma where Rangoon can exert its authority, the source said.

Under the crop substitution programme, opium-growers are encouraged to switch to "higher-earning" legal crops, build roads and help market their produce. Among the most popular replacement crops are coffee, tomatoes, strawberries, and beans.

It is estimated that up to 2,400 tonnes of heroin was produced in the Golden Triangle, now regarded as the world's biggest source of opium, during the past growing season (September 1989-February 1990)—more than double the level of the previous growing season.

Thailand's opium poppy eradication and crop substitution efforts have been among the world's most successful, reducing local opium output to between 30 and 40 tonnes last year, compared with 150 tonnes in 1970. But the success has been marred by influx of opium and its derivative, heroin, from the Golden Triangle, which is smuggled through Thailand to drug users around the world. Thailand, with one of the best transport networks in the region, is a major transit point for heroin destined for the United States and Western Europe.

—Commenting on the US court indictment of drug warlord Khun Sa, Chawalit said Thai law enforcement officials have been instructed to apprehend Khun Sa if and when he is found in Thai territory.

"Thai law enforcement authorities have also issued warrants for the arrest of Khun Sa for a number of drug offences. But we will not violate another country's sovereignty in trying to get hold of the man," he said.

In one of the cases in which Khun Sa was implicated both in Thailand and the United States, more than one tonne of heroin was seized at the Bangkok port of Khlong Toei in 1988 as it was about to be shipped to the United States.

The US Justice Department said two weeks ago it had indicted Khun Sa on 10 drug-traficking charges related to vast quantities of heroin smuggled into the United States between 1986 and 1988.

On Monday, visiting Assistant US Secretary of State Melvyn Levitsky, in charge of the US drug policy, said in Bangkok that the US government will not take any military action to try to apprehend the nortorious drug kingpin. But he said the US has sought cooperation from Thailand in tracking down Khun Sa. Khun Sa, who commands a private army of more than 8,000 men in highland regions of the Shan State, is responsible for about 70 percent of the total heroin production in the Golden Triangle.

Report Examines Heroin Suppression 'Impasse'

BK2903124590 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 26 Mar-1 Apr 90 pp 30-32

["Report": "With the Impasse Involving the United States, Thailand, and Burma, How Will the Suppression of Heroin Proceed?"]

[Text] Thailand has been accused of tolerating the transit of narcotics despite its satisfactory antinarcotics record in the past few years. On several occasions, Washington has charged that Thai officials are corrupt and have facilitated the transit of heroin.

On 9 March, the U.S. State Department said that corrupt Thai civilians and military officials have aided narcotics smuggling and that Thailand was a major source of financing for heroin traffickers. Not long ago, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters Melvyn Levitsky reported to the Senate East Asia and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee and the Terrorism and Narcotics Subcommittee that expanded Thai-Burmese trade has enabled more narcotics to be smuggled into Thailand. He said trade and security contacts along the western Thai border has led to the corruption of Thai officials in the form of abetting narcotics smuggling. This is not the first time accusing fingers have been pointed at Thailand. The important point is: Did our officials commit the alleged crimes? During the two weeks following the U.S. accusation there were no reactions from senior Thai officials; they kept mum as if nothing had happened. However, at a 22 March news conference, Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told KHAO PHISET that "the accusation was groundless. If the accusers have evidence, they should provide us with it so we can act."

After successfully dealing with General Noriega of Panama, the Bush administration has again focused its suspicion on Thailand and the Indochinese countries, believing that this region is a source for heroin entering the United States. The Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] says that 40-50 percent of the heroin sold in the United States comes from Indochina and that 80 percent of this comes from the Golden Triangle.

The brunt of the U.S. accusation appears to be directed at Khun Sa, labeled the king of narcotics by the DEA. On 15 March, U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornberg said that a New York grand jury had indicted Khun Sa on 10 charges of narcotics smuggling. The indictment took place in December 1989 but was only recently made public. This could indicate that "the United States will deal seriously with the king of narcotics" in the same way it dealt with Noriega. Thornberg said the indictment was the first step in bringing Khun Sa before a U.S. court and that the United States would not turn a blind eye to Khun Sa's activities. He said U.S. officials will arrest Khun Sa when they know of his whereabouts, because Rangoon and Washington have an extradition treaty. He said: "Although the treaty has never been applied before, we will do everything to gain the Burmese Government's cooperation in arresting Khun Sa."

In any event, a U.S. diplomatic source told KHAO PHISET that it is impossible for the United States to use force from Thailand to arrest Khun Sa because it would constitute a violation of a friendly nation's sovereignty. He said any contact with the Rangoon government must take into consideration U.S. human rights policy. The United States imposed sanctions on the Saw Maung government after its takeover of power in September 1988 through the brutal suppression of democracy demonstrators. However, antinarcotics specialists believe that with Rangoon's cooperation, Khun Sa could be captured, using Burmese soldiers to attack the Shan State forces and Thai forces to block the border. Special teams could be sent to capture Khun Sa specifically.

A U.S. diplomat said: "Current U.S. policy is facing a dilemma." By dilemma he means there are two alternatives that really cannot be implemented. If Washington provides Rangoon with close cooperation in narcotics suppression the way it did in the past 14 years, it will be criticized by the world for violating its human rights policy in cooperating with brutal Burmese dictators. If it does not suppress narcotics, it will be criticized by Congress for ignoring an election campaign promise. According to an observer, while awaiting the outcome of the 27 May Burmese elections, the U.S. Administration is turning to the third alternative of picking on Thailand for the transit of narcotics. It seems the U.S. trick is working very well. The third meeting of the Thai-Burmese Border Committee on 13 March brought up the narcotics problem for the first time. The Thai delegation leader, Lt. Gen. Siri Thiwaphan, proposed the formation of a joint suppression committee, but the Burmese team leader wanted his government to make the final decision on the proposal. However, both sides agreed on an exchange of narcotics-related information, including information on narcotics cultivation, sites of heroin manufacturing plants, and transport routes.

After his trip to Rangoon, General Chawalit said he and Gen. Saw Maung agreed at the policy level to expand cooperation in the exchange of narcotics information.

It is a fact that the Rangoon government has not paid much attention to narcotics suppression. Saw Maung even used the issue of narcotics to pressure the United States for political benefits.

According to a source close to the Karen leadership, in August last year, Khin Nyunt, secretary general of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, went to Lashio to meet Kokang, leader of the Wa National Army [WNA]. He obtained a pledge that the WNA would stop the war against Rangoon forces in exchange for access to the sea to export heroin. The source said Lo Hsing-han, a well-known narcotics king, helped coordinate the negotiation.

This information matches Levitsky's statement that Rangoon leaders continue to ignore all narcotics suppression efforts and reportedly had secret agreements with heroin manufacturers in Shan State. The Burmese leaders benefited from the disbandment of the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] of which WNA was an ally.

This means that Khin Nyunt used narcotic interests to bait the WNA to accept a ceasefire, and at the same time split the WNA alliance with the BCP.

However, the minority groups which have formed a united front under the Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB] to fight Rangoon forces along the border have readjusted their policy to fight narcotics trafficking. A DAB official said the 19-23 February meeting of some 20 groups which are members of the united front agreed to stop opium cultivation and cut off its transport routes throughout Burma.

Many feel the DAB decision is meant to improve its international image and attract international aid in its struggle against the Burmese Government.

In any event, it appears that the Saw Maung government is trying to reconcile with the U.S. Government. The Burmese delegate to the Thai-Burmese Border Committee meeting said the international community should join in the suppression of narcotics because narcotics is not only a Thai-Burmese problem but is also a problem for supplying countries, transiting countries, and consuming countries.

Although the Burmese delegate did not mention which member of the international community he sought assistance from, it is understood he meant the United States whose aid during 1974-88 totaled $80 million.

As Burma and the United States both want to reconcile their differences for mutual benefits, it is felt that the United States will recognize the Saw Maung government soon after the 27 May election.

Chatchai Encourages Iranian Investment

BK3003053090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 90 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday told the Iranian ambassador that Thailand wants Iran to enter into joint ventures to develop oil and petrochemical industries on the southern seaboard. Chatchai also accepted an invitation to visit Iran after the three-month House session beginning in May.

"The visit would usher in a new phase in Thai-Iranian relations," Ambassador Mohammad Mehdi Sazegara told THE NATION in an interview after calling on Chatchai at Government House. He quoted the Thai premier as saying that Thailand hopes to turn the southern seaboard, with its centre in Krabi, into a centre of crude oil distribution for the region.

He said Chatchai invited Iran to join in joint industrial ventures in Thailand, especially to develop oil and petrochemical industries in the new southern industrial zone. Describing Chatchai as a "broad-minded and understanding" prime minister, the envoy said his acceptance of the invitation to visit Iran was one of "the most positive signs" in Thai-Iranian relations in recent years.

Chatchai would be the first Thai prime minister to visit Iran after the Islamic revolution in that country in 1979. "There has been a lack of understanding between Thailand and Iran, mainly due to the lack of information about each other," the ambassador said.

Sazegara said other countries in this region have been "more active" than Thailand in primoting bilateral relations with Iran. "Thailand has been rather slow for some reason," he added.

For years, the Iranian purchases of Thai rice appeared to be the only tangible aspect of the two countries' relations despite commitments by their governments to move closer economically, he said. The envoy said Iran last year bought 440,000 tonnes of rice from Thailand. But because of disgreements on prices, Iran failed to conclude an agreement to buy more rice from Thailand this year. Although Iran grows rice, the county needs about 800,000 tonnes of imported rice this year to cope with the domestic demand.

Sazegara said that in 1986 the two countries reached a counter trade agreement where Thailand would buy Iranian oil in exchange for Thai rice. "But that agreement has never been fulfilled," he said.

However, he quoted Chatchai as saying that Thailand will in the future buy crude oil from Iran to meet the rising local energy demand.

In 1988, Thailand and Iran agreed to set up a joint commission to boost bilateral trade and economic cooperation, but a formal agreement on the proposed commission has yet to be signed.

Sazegara said while several senior Iranian delegations have visited Thailand in the past few years, Thailand has not responded in kind. "I have tried to convince Thailand to send high-ranking delegations to visit Iran. But nothing has happened," he said, adding that the absence of "mutual visits" was partly responsible for the lack of understanding between the two countries.

An informed source in the foreign Ministry said Thailand is ready to improve its relations with Iran but because of its preoccupation with domestic problems, the Chatchai Government has not sent any delegations to visit Iran. "We have nothing against Iran," said the source.

The source said Deputy Commerce Minister Phinya Chuaiplot had been scheduled to visit Iran to sign an agreement on the joint commission but the trip was put off because of problems in the Social Action Party. Phinya is a member of SAP, one of the parties in the coalition government. The source did not say when Phinya would visit Iran.

Sazegara suggested that Thai-Iranian relations should embrace "all dimensions" and not just trade.

Following the ceasefire with Iraq, Iran has embarked on a five-year reconstruction plan which the envoy said will be carried out at a cost of US $1,200 billion. "I believe Thailand can have a role or be a partner in this reconstruction plan," he said.

"Thailand and Iran are in the same part of the world and we can do a lot together," he said. In his meeting with

Parliament President Chansu yesterday morning, Sazegara said Iran has no policy to interfere in Thailand's domestic affairs.

Some Thai security authorities have linked the activities of the Shi'ite Muslim groups in southern Thailand to Iran. The Iranian Embassy here has repeatedly denied it supports these religious groups. "We want to have good relations with Thailand... Why should we get involved in things that don't concern us?" he said.

The envoy said some religious groups in Thailand may have "interest" in the Islamic revolution in Iran. "But it doesn't mean we (Iran) want to do something here (to interfere in Thai affairs)," he said.

He said he was glad to hear from Van that the Thai government treats its Muslims the same as Thai people of other religions.

Radio Australia Seeks To Boost Signal in Region

BK3003114090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Bangkok, March 30 (AFP)—Radio Australia is exploring the possibility of setting up facilities in Thailand to strengthen its signal in the region, particularly to China and the Indian subcontinent, the radio's head Richard Broinowski told reporters here Friday.

Mr. Broinowski said he had preliminary discussions with Thai officials on the possibility of installing transmitting facilities that would allow the publicly-funded radio to use signals comparable in strength to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) or the Voice of America (VOA).

Potential sites, he said, could be in Udon Thani Province, some 560 kilometers (330 miles) northeast of here, or closer to the Thai capital, in Pathum Thani Province, about 45 kilometers (27 miles) north of here.

Mr. Broinowski, who took over as Radio Australia's head earlier this year, said it would also look at possibilities in other countries in the region, such as the Philippines and Vietnam, but he added: "Thailand is our number one preference."

He said the radio, the overseas arm of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), should "promote Australia's role in the region" in areas such as industry, technology and culture. This would have no incidence on news programs that would remain strictly objective, Mr. Broinowski, a former Australian ambassador to Vietnam and South Korea, added.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Reportedly To Retire in 1991

OW2903150990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1436 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi, March 29 KYODO—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, has said he will retire from the party post next year, party sources said Thursday. The sources said Linh told the eighth plenary session of the party Central Committee that ended Tuesday that he wanted to retire from the post at the seventh party convention scheduled for the second quarter of next year. The Central Committee approved Linh's plan, the sources said. Linh has been party chief since December 1988.

Ho Chi Minh International Symposium Opens

OW2903124490 Hanoi VNA in English 0822 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29—An international symposium titled "President Ho Chi Minh—Hero of National Liberation, Great Man of Culture" opened at Ba Dinh Conference Hall this morning jointly by the Commission for Social Sciences and UNESCO Committee of Vietnam.

Seventy-three scientists from 33 countries and international organizations and nearly 600 Vietnamese scientists and social activists attended the symposium.

Among those present were party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, advisor to the party Central Committee Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, President of the Fatherland Front Central Committee Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, and President of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee Nguyen Di Nien.

The symposium opened with an introduction by Professor Pham Nhu Cuong, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences.

Speeches Cited

BK2903145590 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] An international symposium—President Ho Chi Minh, Hero of National Liberation, Great Man of Culture—opened at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi Thurday [29 March] morning. The symposium is in anticipation of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary and in implementation of the decision by UNESCO. Among those present were party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, adviser to the party Central Committee Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, and other party and state leaders and revolutionary veterans of Vietnam. Mr. (Ahmed), director of the UNESCO regional office for Asia and the Pacific and special representative of the UNESCO director general, and delegates from 37 countries and international organizations, ambassadors, charges d'affaires of various countries, and scientists and representatives of various mass organizations in Vietnam were also on hand.

After the opening speech of Professor Pham Nhu Cuong, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences, party

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh delivered a speech of greetings. Mr. Nguyen Van Linh said: President Ho Chi Minh is the greatest hero in the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom and a personified quintessence of national and human culture. President Ho Chi Minh is a great patriot who devoted all his life to the cause of national liberation and at the same time, made a contribution to the people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. That is why not only the Vietnamese people love him, but the peoples of the world also respond to his affection and consider him a close friend. Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh continued: From this symposium, we will draw precious lessons left behind by President Ho Chi Minh to solve the present problems and build a new society, a new life, and a new type of men as President Ho Chi Minh wished in his lifetime.

Afterwards, General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered his speech. General Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out: We are struck by the strange consistency in the personality of President Ho Chi Minh through innumerable changes and upheavals in history and by the harmonious combination of many different styles of behavior in one single person—both national and international; very human but at the same time, radically revolutionary; most known while also utterly modest; most principled on strategies but most flexible on tactics; a man of vision and insight, but with a practical mind; both great and simple; and a fighter and a poet. In President Ho Chi Minh was crystallized the unity between country and people, between nation and class, between the national and the international, and between the ideal of national independence and the socialist ideal. He showed an immutable love for the people and for humanity. General Vo Nguyen Giap recalled President Ho Chi Minh's wish prior to his death that he intended afterwards to go on behalf of the Vietnamese people to fraternal and friendly countries in the whole world and thank them for their wholehearted support and assistance to their patriotic struggle. On the occasion of this symposium, the Vietnamese people wish to solemnly reiterate their gratitude to their friends and to the peoples of the world.

On behalf of UNESCO, Mr. (Ahmed) highlighted President Ho Chi Minh's contributions as a hero of national liberation and as a great man of culture. He said:

[Begin recording] Leaders of the party, the government, excellencies, the seminar participants, ladies and gentlemen: It is indeed a top honor and privilege for me to take the floor at this distinguished gathering of scholars and researchers who have assembled here today to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh, a valiant fighter who emancipated his people from a century of colonial subjugation through his astute leadership and firm determination. He was one of the prime movers of the post-Second-World-War anticolonial movement in Asia and one of the most conscientious leaders of the people of the 20th century. [end recording]

Mr. (Ahmed) continued: President Ho Chi Minh was one of the first activists in the anticolonialist movement, a leader with most influence on nations in the 20th century. The 24th Congress of UNESCO decided to celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary in 1990. This is in respect for a great man who devoted his whole life to the ideal of freedom and independence. This event is of profound significance for the popularization of the great man's contributions acknowledged by mankind.

The symposium will continue its work on Friday and Saturday.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks

BK3003063190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Speech by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the opening of an international scientific symposium entitled "President Ho Chi Minh, Hero of National Liberation, Great Man of Culture," dated 29 March in Hanoi—recorded]

[Text] Your excellency (Yusef Ahmed), director of the UNESCO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and special representative of the UNESCO director general; distinguished guests; friends and comrades:

According to a UNESCO resolution, this year the world will celebrate the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh, hero of Vietnam's national liberation, and great man of culture. On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the state and the people of Vietnam, I would like to express my gratitude to UNESCO and warmly welcome delegations of distinguished guests from many foreign countries which have come here to attend the scientific symposium on President Ho Chi Minh. [applause] Your presence here in such numbers proves your respect for President Ho Chi Minh and, at the same time, shows your fine sentiments toward our Vietnamese people. I would like to extend to your excellencies and friends the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people and I wish your excellencies and friends a pleasant and happy stay in our country. [applause]

Dear distinguished guests, friends, and comrades: President Ho Chi Minh is the greatest hero in the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom and a personified quintessence of national and human cuture. He appeared at a time when Vietnam was in its darkest years. The people were suffering from deprivation under the ruling yoke of colonialism and feudalism. All of their heroic struggles, one after another, ended up in defeat. President Ho Chi Minh is the first person to bring about a correct revolutionary line for the

Vietnamese people. After many years of wandering around the world in search of a way to liberate the country and the people, he came to Marxism-Leninism from patriotism and accepted it as a revolutionary and scientific outlook. He creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific situation in Vietnam and set forth a correct revolutionary line for the cause of national liberation and unification in the advance toward socialist construction. He created the greatest turning point in the history of the Vietnamese Revolution, ushering the people into the era of independence, freedom, and socialism.

President Ho Chi Minh is a great patriot. His patriotism originated from his immense affection for the oppressed people. It did not stop at the national limit but it extended to laboring people throughout the world. He devoted his life to the cause of national liberation and, at the same time, made a contribution to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. That is why not only the Vietnamese people love him, but the peoples of the world also respond to his affection and consider him a close friend. Taught by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people will always link their ardent patriotism with genuine internationalism and lofty populism. The Vietnamese people will eternally foster these fine sentiments and will forever link their national cause with the progressive trend of all of mankind.

Not only did President Ho Chi Minh boundlessly love the people but he also respected them and absolutely believed in their unmatched strength. For him, the revolutionary cause should not be regarded as a favor for the people but as an undertaking which stems from and belongs to the people. He stressed the need to create a democratic atmosphere for political activities and untiringly carried out propaganda and educational activities to heighten everyone's sense of responsibility toward a common undertaking and to bring into full play the intellectual potentials, talents, and energy of millions of people. During his revolutionary lifetime, President Ho Chi Minh always tried by all means to consolidate the all-people solidarity bloc, to foster national unity, and to promote solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the world peoples. According to him, solidarity is one of the most important factors in creating strength to overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies. The CPV and the Vietnamese people will remember forever his teaching: Unity, unity, great unity! Success, success, great success!

As the people's state was established following the success of the August Revolution, President Ho Chi Minh always reminded everyone of the need to combat bureaucratism, corruption, and waste—the chronic ailments of the former regime. Moreover, he constantly called on party and state cadres to regard themselves as loyal servants of the people instead of revolutionary mandarins. This is also a lesson of important significance for us now that we are implementing the motto of regarding the people as the root and making efforts to develop the people's right to mastery and great potentials in order to overcome all difficulties and lead the nation forward. President Ho Chi Minh set a shining example for the Vietnamese people by promoting a new kind of moral conduct based on absolute confidence in revolutionary ideals as well as in the bright future of the nation and mankind. He possessed extraordinary energy and acted in line with the motto of not letting oneself be tempted by wealth, discouraged by poverty, or subdued by force. Motivated by a spirit of diligence, thrift, honesty, righteousness, and total integrity, he led a pure, simple life. His ideological concepts and shining moral virtues have commanded boundless respect from, and will live forever in, the Vietnamese people's hearts.

At present, in light of Marxism-Leninism, our entire party and people are continuing to creatively develop President Ho Chi Minh's concepts in order to carry out a nationwide renovation process in the direction of national independence and socialism and in accordance with the specific conditions of our country and the requirements of the era, that is, everything for the people.

Dear distinguished guests; dear friends and comrades: It is my hope that at today's symposium, which has the participation of more than 60 foreign scientists from various friendly countries in the five continents and many Vietnamese scientists and social activists, our scientists and social activists will attentively listen to our foreign guests' opinions and further expand their knowledge about President Ho Chi Minh's work and his immortal ideological concepts. It is my hope that this symposium will help you derive valuable lessons from President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and work out solutions to our current problems so we can successfully build the new society, new life, and new people that President Ho Chi Minh always dreamed of during his lifetime. It is in that spirit that I wish the symposium fine results. [applause] Dear distinguished guests; dear friends and comrades: Thank you very much for your attention. [applause]

Foreign Guests Pay Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

BK2903165090 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29—Foreign delegations who came here to attend the international symposium entitled "President Ho Chi Minh—Hero of National Liberation, Great Man of Culture" this morning paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

They were accompanied by Prof. Pham Nhu Cuong, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences, member of the State Committee for the Celebrations of President Ho Chi Minh's Birth Centenary, and Nguyen Dy Nien, president of the UNESCO committee of Vietnam.

The foreign delegates also visited the late president's home and office. General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the

Council of Ministers, showed them around the places where relics demonstrating the late President Ho Chi Minh's pure and simple life are displayed.

Soviet Envoy Hosts Ho Chi Minh Reception

BK2903162790 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29—Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin held a get-together here Tuesday [27 March] on the publication of Soviet works marking the late President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

Present at the function were, among others, Prof. Pham Nhu Cuong, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences and member of the State Committee for Celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's Birth Centenary; Prof. Dang Xuan Ky, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute; and Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Commission.

Addressing the meeting, Ambassador D.I. Kachin brought out diverse activities of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries throughout the world in preparation for the celebration of the late President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary. These activities, he said, include the construction of the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi, the installation of Ho Chi Minh statue in Moscow, the publication of President Ho Chi Minh's selected works, and Soviet works on his revolutionary life, and the organization in the Soviet Union of a symposium on the Vietnamese great leader.

A documentary film on President Ho Chi Minh's homeland and people made by Soviet filmmakers in collaboration with their Vietnamese colleagues was screened at the function.

Hanoi Confident of Normalization of PRC Ties

OW2903102790 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Station "roundup": "When Both Sides Are Sincere and Work Hard To Achieve the Goal"]

[Text] Because we all cherish the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, we believe that our listeners also wish very much to see an early normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. We can speak with confidence today that this wish may soon become a reality. The normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations and the restoration of Vietnamese-Chinese friendship [words indistinct]. We are glad to know that, at present, the leaders of Vietnam and China have expressed the wish to restore and expand good-neighborly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, as well as their desire to devote efforts in this respect.

When the new Vietnamese ambassador to China, Dang Nghiem Hoanh, arrived at the airport in Beijing on 13 March, he stated: Beijing has left me with many memories. I am very glad to return and work in Beijing after a break of so many years. I hope relations between the two countries will be normalized soon, and I will work hard toward this goal. I hope the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the diplomatic corps here will help me achieve this.

On 19 March, after Ambassador Dang Nghiem Haonh presented his credentials to Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, President Yang and Ambassador Dang Nghiem Hoanh held a cordial conversation. The ambassador handed a letter to President Yang from Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Vietnamese State Council. The ambassador confirmed that the Government and people of Vietnam have always cherished the long and traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, and hope that relations between the two countries will be normalized soon. For the basic and long-term interests of the two countries' peoples, and for the peace and stability of Southeast Asia and the world, (?it is necessary to restore and develop) the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. [passage indistinct]

President Yang said: As President Ho Chi Minh had often stated, the friendship between the peoples of the two countries are like that of brothers. President Yang held that it is now neccesary for the two countries to improve their relations because this will benefit both peoples. On 9 January, when Li Peng, premier of the Chinese State Council, met outgoing Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong, he said: It is the wish of the Chinese Government and people to normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan has stressed: [passage indistinct]

On 13 January, the foreign ministers of Vietnam and China exchanged messages to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. In his message to Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: The Government and people of Vietnam have always cherished the long and traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, (?and wish to see it restored soon). We believe that, through the efforts of both sides, relations between the two nations and the long friendship between the two peoples will be restored and expanded. In his congratulatory message to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen pointed out: The Government and people of China also greatly treasure the long friendship of the two peoples and will work hard for the early restoration of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Dear Chinese listeners: We understand the desire of our leaders to sustain our hopes. We should do whatever we can to realize the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations for the benefit of our people and everyone else. If the two sides are sincere and work hard for this goal, we will succeed whatever the difficulties may be. In his speech to mark the 40th anniversary of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei, said: The Government and people of China hope very much that, through the efforts of both sides, we can quickly overcome the present difficulties and obstacles, and bring about the early normalization of bliateral relations.

Report Hails Results of Thai General's Visit

BK2903152390 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 28 Mar 88

["Report": "A Short, But Most Impressive Visit"]

[Text] The visit to Vietnam by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, army commander in chief and acting supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, took only one day, 26 March. The visit [words indistinct], but left a deep impression on the Vietnamese people. Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut's delegation included about 100 members; half of them were senior military officers and the other half were businessmen and reporters. From this, one can see that the aim of the visit was to move from confrontation to dialogue for mutual trade cooperation and for the prosperity of Vietnam and Thailand.

The Vietnamese side attached a great deal of importance to the visit. Newspapers and radio and television stations in Vietnam ran detailed reports on the visit. The Vietnamese people followed the delegation's activities—such as their meetings with the Vietnamese leaders and interviews with television reporters. The pictures of a pleasant-mannered Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut left an impression and created friendship and trust in the close neighboring relations between the two countries. One Vietnamese Government official's family—which watched the activities of the Thai Armed Forces' high-level delegation on television—was sorry that Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut's visit was so short. They learned that Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut had to return home hurriedly to receive the Ramathibodi royal decoration. A member of the family said that the length of the visit to Vietnam was not important. Mutual understanding is the most important. He also said that as a result of the visit, we are confident that a new chapter will be opened in relations between the two countries. The two countries will not only cooperate in trade and business, but will also cooperate to preserve regional peace and stability, which is also a wish of the Vietnamese people.

Results on Party Draft Discussion Reviewed

BK2903151990 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 90

["Talk of the week" program on results of public discussion of draft program on party's mass mobilization work]

[Text] In early February, the draft program of the Communuist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on its mass mobilization work was made public in most dailies, over the radio, and on television for public discussion. This event, once again, reaffirms the revolutionary nature and popularity of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It manifests initial but very significant changes in the relations between the party and the people. It shows the party's determination to renovate, regarding the people as the root and realizing democracy in the party work. As a result, this document has been welcomed by people of all strata and has undergone heated debate.

The discussions were held within the framework of the social, mass, and professional organizations from the center down to the grass roots. Many questions of vital importance were raised at the debates, such as the relationship between the party and the people, measures to enhance the people's right to mastery, the party leadership of mass organizations, and how to renovate the party itself. The opinions were controversial, of course. Many were straightforward and constructive, while others implied a lack of goodwill toward the party. The discussions were carried out openly. All participants shared the view that in the national liberation and revolution, the Communist Party has forged interdependent relations with the people—like fish with water—which enabled Vietnam to defeat the most powerful imperialist. However, a number of opinions pointed out that since 1975, when socialist construction began nationwide, the party prestige has been reviewed. The party has made incorrect policies causing many difficulties to people in the postwar period. The people's life and their rights to liberty and democracy were not ensured. The party has gradually alienated itself from the masses through bureaucratism that lowered the prestige of party members in the eyes of the public.

During the discussions, bureaucratism and privileges given to party members and cadres were subjected to serious criticism. Obviously, these negative prestiges have alienated the party from the people and have increased social injustice. It is unacceptable that, while the hard-working laboring people cannot make ends meet, the feudal communists spent millions of dong on a late-night party. Besides these shortcomings, the discussions also pointed out new difficulties arising from the new management mechanism. This is the first time the party has acquainted itself with commodity economy and the development of a multisectorial economy. Besides positive impacts, there are also negative ones on social relations that influenced the party. Almost all people and cadres would like to see the party amend itself according to the late President Ho Chi Minh's will to regain the party's prestige and to consolidate and strengthen relations between the party and the people. To exercise Uncle Ho's will is also an important factor in renovating the party leadership, state management, and the activities of mass organizations.

There are endless opinions expressing Vietnamese confidence in the party. At the meeting between party leaders and the ethnic minority in the central province of Dac Lac, the people said: We do not want pluralism, we only know one party, that is the party of Uncle Ho. Anyone who does not follow Uncle Ho's instruction must change, and that is very simple.

Council of Ministers Promotes Emulation Movement

BK2903070890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently directed the leaders of various ministries, sectors, and people's committees at all levels to provide guidance for the renovation of work regarding emulation, commendation, and reward within their own sectors and localities. This is to develop those achievements and improvements already gained over the years and score achievements for the celebration of major historic anniversaries in 1990. Based on their specific conditions, various sectors, echelons, and localities must develop plans for directing emulation activities. They must supervise and inspect the implementation of registered emulation pledges. Through the emulation movement, they must strive to unfailingly develop positive factors, dispell negative phenomena, and urge each person, unit, and sector to emulate in productive labor, daily work, and studies to attain higher output, better quality, and greater results.

Report on Rice Planting, Insect Situation

BK2903102790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Mar 90

[Text] In the northern provinces, as the weather gets warmer and warmer, favorable conditions exist for the fifth-month spring rice to develop quickly. The early winter-spring rice harvest is in progress in the southern provinces, where peasants have already started transplanting spring-summer and summer-fall rice. Meanwhile, many harmful insects and diseases have developed and affected rice and subsidiary food crops nationwide. These include rice blast, rice caseworms, brown planthoppers, white leafhoppers, and others.

Rice blast is developing strongly in some northern provinces like Nghe Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Tri, and Hoang Lien Son, seriously affecting areas for planting the CR-203 variety, the Nong Nghiep 8 strain, sticky rice, and others. In the southern provinces, some 4,000-5,000 out of 22,000 hectares of winter-spring rice need to be protected from brown planthoppers, white leafhoppers, and rice caseworms. Besides rice-growing areas, some areas for the planting of corn, soybeans, peanuts, vegetables, and chili for export are also affected by stem borers, leguminous pod borers, leaf-eating caterpillars, pleosphaerulina, curlytop, and others.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry reminds localities throughout the country of the need for early detection and the timely application of insecticides in order to contain the spread of harmful insects and diseases. Regarding hard-hit localities, steps must be taken to cordon off affected areas, maintain a sufficient water supply for irrigation, and stop the application of nitrogenous fertilizer to reduce the widespread development of rice blast, brown leafhoppers, and rice leaf beetles.

There are indications that harmful insects and diseases will continue to spread. Nonetheless, the supply, management, and utilization of insecticides are not properly organized. In many localities, due to shortages or high prices, peasants cannot get enough insecticide to contain the spread of harmful insects and diseases. Recently, the state decided to entrust the chemical sector with the importation, manufacture, sale, and supply of insecticides. Nevertheless, no concrete guidance on implementation has been made available. As a result, rice planters and grass-roots vegetation protection branches are still experiencing difficulties in their related operations. Pending an inter-ministerial circular letter providing guidance on implementation of the state decision, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has instructed various localities to continue abiding by the uniform management mechanism currently being applied by the vegetation protection sector from the central down to the grass-roots levels. However, given the current strong development of harmful insects and diseases, a rational decentralization of the management of insecticide sales, supply, and utilization in a way that suits peasants' needs is extremely urgent.

Irrigation Boosts Tien Giang Rice Production

OW2903125690 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29—With the completion of dozens of main irrigation works under the Go Cong desalinization project, about 17,000 ha [hectares] of land formerly affected by salinity in Tien Giang Province have been planted with two rice crops as against only one in previous years.

The project was started in 1977 with a view to preventing salinity from the sea and supplying fresh water for reclamation of 37,000 ha of salinity-affected land where the single rice crop will be replaced by two rice crops a year.

Thanks to a system of dykes, sluice gates and canals built under the project, 70 percent of brackish water intruding from the sea have been prevented. This will help the province fulfill its plan of reclaiming nearly 28,000 ha of saline land for double-rice crops this year.

Increase in Price of Rice Reported in Hanoi

BK2903103190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Report on "the current rice situation in Hanoi"]

[Text] The market price of rice in Hanoi has gradually inched up since 15 March, with the the Moc Tuyen rice and the 203 rice, in particular, now priced at between 850 and 900 dong per kilo. The prices of other kinds of rice have not increased much. At various state-run grain stores, rice continues to be sold at normal prices—630 dong, 650 dong, 670 dong, 680 dong, and 720 dong per kilo—depending on its quality. The Moc Tuyen rice and the 203 rice are sold at 820 dong per kilo at the most at state-run stores. The municipality now has sufficient rice reserves for sale to meet the people's needs in the months ahead.

The reason for the rice price increase over the past few days is that the Moc Tuyen rice and the 203 rice from Thanh Hoa have increased to 850 dong per kilo. The rice price in Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung Provinces is also up from 820 to 850 dong per kilo. Consequently, the rice price in Hanoi has also increased accordingly. In addition, the Moc Tuyen rice and the 203 rice—which are regarded as delicious and the favorite in the north—have not been transplanted as a main crop but only in certain seasons. Furthermore, many people do not want to sell their rice because this year is a leap year with two fifth months, and because there has been an increase in transportation costs and a decrease in interest on savings accounts. It is clear that the rice price increase over the past few days is not from a shortage but from the mentality of the people along with the various causes mentioned above. Many people have scrambled to buy rice, thus adding to the confusion.

Steps To Reduce Prices

BK3003054590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Over the past few days, paddy and rice prices in Hanoi and some Red River Delta provinces have continued to increase. On 29 March, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry held a meeting with people's committee chairmen and food supply service directors of the provinces from Thua Thien-Hue northward and various sectors concerned to discuss measures to stabilize and reduce grain prices. The meeting adopted some measures in keeping with the spirit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' instruction that the minister of agriculture and food industry and provincial and city people's committee chairmen must keep abreast of the development of the price situation daily and immediately apply concrete managerial measures to stabilize grain prices at all costs, especially in the Hanoi market.

The Central General Food Corporation and other provincial and city food corporations must closely monitor the market and instruct food stores to step up grain trading. In the immediate future, they must put their reserve rice stocks into circulation at once, buy up the rice surplus in their localities, and ship rice from the south to the north so state-run food stores will have enough rice for sale to consumers in due time, thus helping to cut prices. State-run food stores must sell rice, especially the kind commonly used by the people, at lower prices than the market depending on rice quality in order to reduce market prices to a reasonable level. This must done in a way to prevent losses to the peasants, to gain consumers' acceptance, and to ensure profitable business. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and local people's committees must be in firm control of their grain reserves to ensure the normal sale of rice.